PHILANTHROPIST.

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CINCINNATI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

WHOLE NO. 320.

THE PHILANTHROPIST GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR.

OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF COLLEGE STREET. CINCINNATI.

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July 30, 1842.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, --- Attorney and Country sellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Massillor

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MASON WILLSON.--Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main

ENRY STARR .-- Attorney and Counsellor a A LLEN & LANCASTER .-- Attorneys at Law N.

CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third

BRYANT & CHAPIN. A TTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main and Court streets.

For the Philanthropist. HILLSBORO, August 24th, 1842.

TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN OF ADAMS, HIGHLAND AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, ESPECIALLY THE 163 WHO VOTED THE LIBERTY TICKET IN 1841.

we have chosen to take in political action.

it best to avoid this, unless driven to it by the pro- ness; none of them, either sound or rotten, will slavery character of the parties to which we had ever immortalize them, by a process familiar to been attached. Some of us, indeed, have given mobocrats, unless by mistake. It will be time the abolition of slavery was the only way to painful evidence of allegiance to party, especial- enough when we have sworn allegiance to the prevent the country from being deluged with ly such of us as, to secure the election of a popu- Whigs or Democrats, have put the collar on, and lar Western man, voted for a bigoted, nullifying chosen them for our conscience keepers, to require ampton, in Virginia, in 1831, the general exslaveholder. I would now ask myself and every submission to their majorities. We hope they pression of sentiment (with both sexes) was a other Abolition Whig, what we gained by elect- will excuse us till then. ing "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and what the Mr. R. allows us the use of arguments, persuacause of Abolition has gained by placing the sion, &c. This is all very kind. We are sorry, Whigs in power? The Congressional gag has however, these special friends of moral suasion, been continued with aggravation; and Southern use so little of it themselves. They are generally tyranny and dictation, aided by Presidential pat- as dumb on the subject, as the slaveholders and ronage, for the support of slavery and the slave the devil could wish them. But we are already power is about double what it was before. In convinced—we know our duty—we need no furthconsideration of these things, it is evident that er persuasion-we now mean to act. And as our to remember continually the infinitely worse nothing can be gained by longer union with the warfare against slavery is "unconditional and uncondition of the suffering slave, and to do what Whigs or Democrats, both of whom are in close relenting," we mean to attack the monster in every is in our power to promote his emancipation, league with the slaveholders, nor will they dissolve way we can reach him, consistent with truth, justice resolved that alliance while there is any hope of holding tice and the Constitution. The ballot-box is the or gaining power by their union with them.— constitutional and legitimate way to overturn to number, to consist of all those who may vol-Hence you observe, amidst all their party rancor slavery and oppression. One of our own best unteer to the service, whose duty it shall be to sentiments have not become entirely blunted by and their mutual reproaches of mismanagement poets says of it: and mal-administration, both parties observe a studied silence as to the encroachments of slave-

ry upon the free north. Their editors no doubt see the danger to our liberties in these encroachments, but party interest and party drilling keep

The Whig party, in our district. have changed their policy in regard to nominations since last year. Considerable pains were then taken to avoid the nomination of any one on whose garments institutions of the country. Is embodied in the produce as are received, and to apply the prowas the least smell of Abolition, and if I mistake Statutes of all the States. Claims authority over ceeds of the whole collection, towards the paynot, more than one lost a nomination by their par- the Bench, the Bar and the Pulpit. Has robed it- ment of the debts of the Ohio Anti-slavery Soty, on that account. But in their zeal to avoid self in the garb of the Saints. Claims the chief ciety; and towards the payment of the pledge that danger, they seemed to forget, that the stench eminence in nearly all the churches. Has com- of A. Allen to the Ohio American Anti-slavery of alcohol was every whit as offensive to a large plete control of both political parties, and like the Society, in such proportions to each as they may portion of the community, as that of Abolition, Boa Constrictor, has our liberties enfolded in its see fit. and that sad mistake, added to the one of for- deadly coils. Mr. R. thinks it would be right Resolved that the first article of the Constitu-

which have been made use of, to expurgate men till public opinion comes right. There are but ry, thereby making it auxiliary to the Ohio Ame-

reputed an Abolitionist, for some years. On the the latter.

vens fall," seems to be no part of his creed. A.R. CHASE.

A TTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, will attend to all business entrusted to his charge, with promptness and fiedelity. Office West Third street near Main.

A timent, of its public servants. Mr. R., under the rapid progress Abolition doctrine has made, has discovered that to steal men, women and children, and make slaves of them, and to buy, sell and did more than any other, to fasten eternal slavepublic opinion.

ought never to be made a political question, he therefore was opposed to the present organization called a Liberty party. He had opposed that movement from the first. Viewed it entirely wrong to resort to liberty party action, and to Legislate against slavery, with a view to its aboligislate against slavery, with a view to its aboligislate against slavery, with a view to its aboligislate against slavery against tion. He viewed Abolition as a great moral ques- ble to the ballot-box each year of my life, and addressed a respectable audience on the subject should do unto you;" "Love thy neighbor as tion, and thought it was right and proper to use plant my vote, a dead-shot against slavery and its of Slavery and Political Action. Several of the thyself;" "And remember the bond as bound with although we should stand alone. This kind of argument, to urge and persuade men, and discuss apologists. Let every Abolitionist do the same, neighbors had gone to attend Court in Marvsville. argument, to urge and persuade men, and discuss the matter as much as we pleased, yet there we ought to stop. But the action of the Liberty party, as he viewed it, was designed to force our ty, as he viewed it, was designed to force our measures upon the community, far in advance of the community, far in advance of the community and the matter as much as we pleased, yet there we long see better times. Slavery to the same, neighbors had gone to attend Court in Marysville, the same, and discuss the matter as much as we pleased, yet there we would seem as if they might have been withen as if they might have been wither and last step, came the Liberty party to concentrate would seem as if they might have been wither and last step, came the Liberty party to concentrate the scattering. The free morth, would not much oftener swamp the free states in bankruptcy and commercial and agricultural ruin. The free north, would not be much oftener drain-apologists. Let every Abontionist do the same, neighbors had gone to attend Court in Marysville, would seem as if they might have been writhen and last step, came the Liberty party, to concentrate the express purpose of overthrowing for the express purpose of overthrowing and we will ere long see better times. Slavery would seem as if they might have been writhen as the hele of the intention of the concentrate would seem as if they might have been with the hele of the support seems of the sexpress purpose of overthrowing for the express purpose of overthrowing the first and last step, came the Liberty party to concentrate would seem as if they might have been with the hele of the same, and we will ere long see better times. Still we had about thirty attentive list for the express purpose of overthrowing the first and last step, came the Liberty party to concentrate would seem as if they might have would seem as if t measures upon the community, far in advance of the free much of the measures upon the community, far in advance of the free much of the measures upon the community, far in advance of the free much of the measures upon the community, far in advance of the free much of the measures upon the community, far in advance of the free much of the measures upon the community, far in advance of the free much of the free m handful of men, to rule a large majority; all of and profligate aristocracy at the South. Let us sed Abolition, and that publicly; but I have pub-

for voting contrary to its dictates. Public opinion and will be on our side ere long. And forget not and all in the house but two stood up. sactions slavery and the slave trade, whipping, that God is with us, and as has been said, "He is hanging, shooting and hunting slaves with blood- an infinite majority." hounds; duels, murders and massacres, with all the filth and degradation consequent upon such a state of society, yet a sober, sedate candidate, ensures us for organizing in opposition to opin- and it was several times repeated. ion thus corrupt. This reminds one of some header his memory did not suggest to him the fact, call of the President. ry of our national existence, and that they yet ciety, for the ensuing year. respect our influence and our rights. The Abolitionist who can be drilled by party manœuvering so as to vote for slaveholders, duellists and drunkards, will, to say the least, forfeit all claim to As the October election is approaching, and consistency, and render it certain, that his feelsome things worthy of note transpiring, I have ings are much more deeply enlisted in the support thought it not improper to address a few words to of mere party interests, than they are in the cause you relative to passing events, and to the course of the oppressed, or in aiding and assisting those who "rise up against evil doers." Such are not I was one of those who were very slow in a- likely to be persecuted for conscientious opposidopting the course of separate action. I thought tion to slavery. They can eat their eggs in quiet-

There is a weapon surer set, And better than the bayonet, A weapon, that comes down as still As snow flakes fall upon the sod, But executes a freeman's will, As lightning does the will of God, And from its force nor bolts nor locks

Can shield them-'tis the BALLOT-BOX. Slavery has intrenched itself in all the political

dubbed Abolitionists, from the field that made them two ways of deliverance from the grasp of slave- rican Anti-slavery Society. useful for Whig candidates last year; but such is ry. One is by force and violence, the other is by now the case, and a man has been brought for- peaceably voting it out of Church and State, and ward, (Mr. Robison, of Fayette,) who has been every where it has obtained foothold. We choose

6th of August, inst., at a Whig Convention, in After Mr. R. had concluded his remarks, the after subscription or \$2.50 at the expiration o said that in his view, slavery was wrong in the President of the United States. This was quite To encourage subscription by companies of persons, twen ty copies will be sent to one Post Office for 30 dollars, paid was right, if carried out with due regard to connumber of results of the Office for 30 dollars, paid was right, if carried out with due regard to connumber of results of the Office for an appropriate sequel, to such a speech, on Slaveion would sanction the measure. He never had pation of slaveholders. No man can be at a loss advocated general emancipation, without special to understand them. Henry Clay for President, regard to consequences; but did not say, that I re- the owner of sixty slaves. He who declared on member, what consequences he alluded to, nor the floor of the Senate, that if ever the slaves what plan of emancipation he would approve .- were emancipated, the free states would have to N. B. Any individual procuring five subscribers paying advance, and forwarding the money, shall be entitled to runt cooling. See the price advance, and forwarding the money, shall be entitled to ruat cœlum, "let justice be done though the hea- of them. He who, last winter, voted for Calhoun's infamous resolution, relating to the Creole slaves, Surely the community will congratulate itself, designed to involve us in a war with England upon the rapid advancement in correct moral sen- should she refuse to pay for said "property," and timent, of its public servants. Mr. R., under the charging that, as the greatest outrage she ever hold on to the bodies and souls of men, as pro- ry upon the country. Henry Clay the duellist, perty, would be wrong in the abstract. He has al- who tried to murder John Randolph of Roanoke, so discovered, that to repent of this enormity, for words spoken in debate, and who is to this the cause of the oppressed, and plead for Liberty take sides and define positions, the Church took sion was the high ground taken; it is emphatabstractly considered, would be right, provided it was not forsaken too soon, and without regard to consequences, and by * paying special respect to of Congress, with murder, for speaking their consequences. minds too freely to suit his lordly comfort or in- pointed in the little town of Newton a week ago Mr. R. next endeavored to shew, that slavery bught never to be made a political question, he clination. We need not say more. We now see what reliance can be placed on the Whig party in me, and we both spoke to a very small audience.

If the position be correct, that duties never conmany seasons since and supposed something could be effected; and flict, then it is evident that either the Church is flict, then it is evident that either the Church is fault, or that Abolitions are wrong politically by showing a preference, and extending their supposed something could be effected; and many years since anti-slavery many years since anti-slavery many years since anti-slavery what reliance can be placed on the Whig party in me, and we both spoke to a very small audience.

In the cause of Liberty and the oppressed,

* Considerable stress was placed on this last particular,

On motion a Committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the Society, to prepare an address to be read at this, were now called upon. The address being read, was on motion accepted, and after some discussion adopted without a dissenting voice.

Moved that the address be offered to the Philanthropist, and Clinton Republican, for publi-

In the discussion that arose upon the motion to print the address, it was stated by a person condition of the south, and as an evidence, that blood, that after the insurrection in Southdetermination to exterminate the colored population; to murder them, indiscriminately, if an-

other insurrection should occur. The following resolutions, offered by A Brooke, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that although depressed in our circumstances by the almost total absence of a market for the products of our labor, we desire

That a committee be raised, without limit as solicit donations, in money and marketable articles, the products of free labor, from all persons whom they can conveniently reach without reference to their expressed sentiments, either in and possessor, to all intents and purposes whatfavor of, or against, the doctrine of immediate ever. emancipation: and that this committee will also solicit subscriptions to the anti-slavery papers.

The following resolution offered by J. Brooke was adopted without comment.

christianity has more influence with them than whether we will be victors, or vanquished.

the principles of christianity. be affered to the Philanthropist for publication. have been accomplished in thus addressing you. Moved that this society now adjourn.

P. DAKIN, Prest. B. C. GILBERT, Sec'ry.

> For the Philanthropist Union County.

Marysville, September 2, 1842. MR. BAILEY-Having heretofore been unsuccessful in procuring foreign lecturers to present

andful of men, to rule a large majority; all of which was wrong.

Mr. R. here undertakes to sustain public opin
Mr. R. here Mr. R. here undertakes to sustain public opin-ion relative to what he calls "a great moral ques-ion relative to what he calls "a great moral question," one side of which he acknowledges to be fellows who steer their canoe by the current of all the voters in the house, who felt willing to Church has placed fallible human law, above in-

Whigs presented their cause at the Court-house States of the Union he cannot have a hearing,

udges attending with the other citizens.

This morning I am informed that one who cations as public speakers, said he wanted to great Eternal.

izens of Union township. to nominate a senator and representative.

On the 2nd Tuesday in this month we are to nominate a county ticket.

In haste, yours, &c.,

An Address.

In addressing an Abolition Society, it would hardly seem worth while to dwell upon the crutution they design to overthrow.

measured terms, by men eminent for their piety, philanthropy, and clear views of national policy An instinctive shudder must necessarily the contemplation of the cruelties practised upon "are deemed, taken, reputed, and adjudged, to be chattels personal, in the hands of their master this dread of discord and disunity in a society

We suppose you have reflected intensely and the world so far as to sustain this "sum of all vilmancipation: and that this committee will also olicit subscriptions to the anti-slavery papers.

Resolved that the executive committee of this described within you, as you behold in the distance suppression, by refusing or neglecting to do all they can for its suppression, by refusing or neglecting to do as suppression, by refusing or neglecting the suppression of the control of the suppression of t society, or a constitutional quorum thereof, shall ere long, break over this guilty nation, rending cherishes them for it, well aware that any efforts be a committee to dispose of such articles of having spent its fury, the moral atmosphere may become purified.

> The gathered wrath of God and man, Like that which wasted Egypt's earth, When hail and fire above it ran." to be matter of speculation in the minds of many Thomas Jefferson, in view of it, said, "I tremble

"Oh! rouse ye, ere the storm comes forth,

es, and religious organizations continue to times lukewarm, perhaps desponding, in view of to do their duty, whether the Society will hear, countenance, sanction and uphold slavery, thus other duties that seem to come in direct conflict or whether it will forbear. They have gone to practically denying the precepts of Jesus, and with their duties as Abolitionists. Believing as work with a determination we most sincerely do, that duties never do, and Moved that the proceedings of this meeting all or any of these doubts or fears, our end will

The first, and with many the most prodifficulty, is the stand their church has taken against the Anti-Slavery enterprise. The Church, in the early stages of Abolition, did but little more than parry off the blows occasionally aimed at it, in the hope, probably, that nothing more would be necessary; that the little band of Philanthropists would retreat in total discomfiture only well frowned upon by the lordly host .-

where human laws forbid it in Courts of Justice; wisely.

the slave holders are to the slave interest, then the slave interest is the slave interest. In the slave interest is the slave interest in the slave interest in the slave interest. In the slave interest is the slave interest in the slave in the slave in t we had a respectable audience, two of the on to answer before a just God for all their acts anniversary, at which an effort was made to the had a respectable audience, two of the and omissions. It would be so manifestly absurd re-annex it to the Parent Society, from which it as to look like making light of a sober subject, withdrew in 1840, in consequence of difficulties or a few questions might be asked, the replies to which, by the Slaveholder or his abettor, would majority of the delegates present opposed the heard us, notwithstanding our want of qualifi- place him in an unenviable attitude before the re-annexatton, and in order that the

see brother Pinney and myself to tell us he was an abolitionist. We hope much good was done.

To-morrow we are to address the citizens of Richwood, in the N. part of the county: next

To-morrow we have a difference happened to present itself, and answered our purpose to illustrate. To enumerate all device the difference happened to present itself, and answered our purpose to illustrate. To enumerate all device the difference happened to present itself, and answered our purpose to illustrate. To enumerate all device the difference happened to present itself, and answered our purpose to illustrate. Tuesday evening we intend to speak to the cit- viations from Gospel precepts in the different re- there is no alienation of feeling from this cause. ligious sects would, perhaps, be uninteresting to All, and they were not a few, who attended the There is to be a District Liberty Convention Friends who long since, like true Christians, aat Woodstock, corner of Champaign county, on Friday next, the 9th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M., ing its influence for its total abolition. Their individual interests have become so interwoven with for the overthrow of slavery by resolving to abthe commercial, financial and social interests of the country, that they cannot bear agitation.— of slave labor. There was just as great a variety have a County Liberty Convention at the court | The spirit of their fathers has departed from of opinion among Ohio abolitiontsis, with regard house, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear addresses and them; and it is not too much to say, of many of them, that they would rather take the side of there is since, and every one is left just as free popular wrong than unpopular right; they care to act in accordance with his convictions of much for the world's opinion of them. Should any consider this unnecessarily severe

vent all discussion on this subject among Friends? al suasion, well directed appeals to the heart and quer or die in the warfare. conscience of the wrong doer; and yet they object it is "mixing with the world," and Friends must not thus mix. Facts are abundant to prove that unmixing and withdrawing from the world is the very thing they dread. Look at the charge preferred against Isaac T. Hopper and others, that they were connected with a paper calculated to excite discord and disunity among Friends. Why whose members desire to do as they would be done by? Simply because Friends have mixed with they may make while acting on this principle, cannot effect anything, will be perfectly puerile, and it feels no dread. Hence the safety in their oft repeated boast, that they can go into Slave States and preach against Slavery, while Abolition, with its "hard words," is mobbed in the cannot effect anything, will be perfectly puerile, States and preach against Slavery, while Abolition, with its "hard words," is mobbed in the

When hail and fire above it ran."

That some great calamity awaits this nation, unless Slavery be speedily abolished, has ceased to be matter of speculation in the minds of many. Thomas Jefferson, in view of it, said, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot slow forms and that his justice cannot slow forms. The yearly meeting of Indiana, in an and that his justice cannot slow forms. The slow for the subordinate meeting and the for my country when I reflect that God is just, enter. The yearly meeting of Indiana, in an cing us to take ground as a political party, lost the election. We pretend not to know the means, wait a little, not be rash, and vote for the Whigs, word American, between Ohio and anti-slave-

than in the present generation. There appears understand that to mean, keep clear of abolition, to be a waking up among the people. Does any and when solicited to open their meeting houses The following resolution offered by J. Brooke was adopted without comment.

Resolved: That to the friends of humanity

They have just to look at the proceedings in our national, and State Legislatures.

Witness the determination of the fiendish process and the process of the it is an encouraging sign of the times, that many of the churches, and religious organizations in ject; To trample humanity deep in the dust, and bury justice. On the other hand, the friends of worthy young man was invited out of a meeting worthy young man was invited out of a meeting worthy young man was invited out of a meeting. After Mr. R. had concluded his remarks, the of the churches, and religious organizations in Hillsboro, for nominating candidates, Mr. R. addressed the Convention on various topics, and among others upon Slavery, Abolition, &c. He said that in his view, slavery was wrong in the abstract; and that abstractly considered Abolition are appropriate sequel, to such a speech, on Slavery of the declaration of independence, are contending for all the inalienable report, forming a ticket for county and state officiant they will not longer countenance slaveholding, or slaveholding, or slaveholding, or slaveholding, or slaveholding, or slaveholding or all the inalienable remarks, the our country, have declared that they will not longer countenance slaveholding, or slaveholding or all the inalienable report, forming a ticket for county and state officiant they will not longer countenance slaveholding, or slaveholding or slaveh injury of the lecturer's health. We have been sectional prejudices, but at the same time it is a subject of regret, that the majority of the church-subject of respectable minority in both branches of the

To break the chain-the yoke remove, And smite to earth oppression's rod, With those mild arms of truth and love. Made mighty through the living God. Their path is made plain by the lights of revela-

tion, and they must walk therein.

On the subject of political action, we desire to make a few remarks, as it has been the cause of much bluster out of our Society and some uneasiness within.

We do not suppose it was expected in the commencement of the anti-slavery enterprise But as volunteers flocked around freedom's stand- that a political party would be formed as an ard, and it became absolutely necessary for all to auxiliary in the work of abolition. Moral sua-If the position be correct, that duties never con- supposed something could be effected; and choice of some one, extend to him our suffrage, them," bear so directly on this matter, that it voting was very properly termed scattering.

There are still a few among us whom it would be desirable to reach if possible. They are those very wrong "in the abstract," yet condemns us public opinion. Public opinion is coming round, pledge themselves to the Liberty cause, to rise: falible divine law. Cases wherein members consider themselves aggrieved, come before the sacrifices for the slave, and some they are un-The Court is still in session in this place. The brother is the individual aggrieved, but in sixteen franchise is a religious days and adjustment, a colored brother is the individual aggrieved, but in sixteen franchise is a religious days and verging their franchise is a religious duty, and yet give their three evenings ago—and yesterday morning We because the laws exclude his testimony in Courts votes to elect slaveholders to the highest office put up a notice on the door of the Court House, of Justice. Is this arrangement in accordance in the nation's gift. The inconsistency of such put up a notice on the door of the Court House, headed "Hearken unto me—I also will shew mine opinion," calling an Anti-Slavery meeting last evening. About an hour after we put up the no-For the Philanthropist, then nations, who in addition to their other gods, worship the devil, too, to keep him in a good humor, and prevent the evil likely to result from the ill-will of so formidable an opponent. As to his argument about submitting to majorities, I won-law then nations, who in addition to their other gods, worship the devil, too, to keep him in a good humor, and prevent the evil likely to result from the ill-will of so formidable an opponent. As to his argument about submitting to majorities, I won-law the proposed to state the case to the audience, and prevent the put up the no-law the Clinton county and prevent the evil god and spare not" that we were actually conversing with him. Is the the Church says lay low and keep dark, and be man who votes for a slaveholder, one hence the stumbling block in the way to the Clinton county. Strong efforts are making, stronger efforts should be made to induce all who have clear conceptions in mall such cases, says "cry aloud and spare not" that we were actually conversing with him. Is deventure to the county and prevent the curch says lay low and keep dark, and be man who votes for a slaveholder, one hence the stumbling block in the way to the Clinton county. Strong efforts are making, stronger efforts should be made to induce all who have clear conceptions in the wewer actually conversing with him. Is deventure to chemical the nan who votes for a slaveholder, one hence the stumbling block in the way to cote of a Democratic Central Committee put up a notice of a Democratic meeting, the same evention. The difficulty was brewing all day. But the Church says lay low and keep dark, and hour are rewarded to the clear conceptions in the case of the Clinton county. The difficulty was brewing all day. But the Church says lay low and keep dark, and hour are rewarded to the clear conceptions in the sum who votes for a slaveholder, one hence the stumbling block in the way to consent to the clear conceptions in the sum who votes for a slaveholder, one hence the stumb have them decide who had the best right. This clear their skirts of the foul stain, and that speed-ichurch, if he supports it in the government? that a small minority, a mere handful of slave-holders, have ruled this nation for the half century of our national existence, and that they yet rule with a rod of iron. Still he utters not a word of complaint against all this. But if a few word of complaint against all this. But if a few has expected by the ensure of lecture. So we commenced bearding the lion in yourself among a very respectable class, has either but half reflected upon the subject, or else esteems it of more importance to go with his party, than to follow the plainest christian word of complaint against all this. liberty men attempt to rally in defence of our A. Allen; Secretary, J. Linton; Treasurer, S. quite haltingly, for about an hour, when Brother nearly to a man such as desired to be members of precepts. Let those who have pursued such a rights, though we should even outnumber the Hollingsworth; Managers, H. D. Thompson, E. Pinney followed in a good address of about fortyrights, though we should even outnumber the Whinery, E. Peebles, M. Brooke, N. McMillen, five minutes. The boys acted as cats-paws for Until Abolitionists, until the American people pose slavery in the government when they vote.

> might do what they felt to be right, a new So right, as ever he possibly could have been.

Meanwhile, let us all bear in mind that it is or unjust, we respectfully ask, why the studied not sufficient that we acknowledge the evil of pains, on the part of superior meetings, to pre- slavery and deplore the consequences. This would be comparatively easy, could be done at To keep it entirely out of the way. The means Abolitionists propose to employ, the means they are actually useing for the Abolition of Slavery, are actually useing for the Abolition of Slavery, are just such as Friends must approve, because moral, sinful, we must gird on our armour, ensuch as they recommend for all other reform: mor- list in the service, with a determination to con-

ABSOLEM DOUGLASS. MARGARET BROOKE, ESTHER WHINERY.

THE STATE OF OHIO, SCT.

ALL persons interested will take notice, that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1842. Elias Mayer sued out of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, within and for said County, against Marcua Hilzheim, a writ.of Foreign Attachment, in Covenant, for the sum of \$260.00, which writ has been duly returned afficented.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31, 1842.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI. Saturday, Sept. 17, 1842.

The request of the friends at Short Creek, Harrison county, shall be complied with, when I shall have disposed of the materials now on hand.

The American Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1843, is well got up, and adapted to every medium .-Mrs. Child is the Compiler, and has shewn her usual taste in the execution of her task.

Western Citizen.

We ought to have noticed this excellent paper printed on a large, hand some sheet, and filled with tells well for the Abol tionism of Illinois.

The New Lisbon Convention.

We learn by a private letter, that there was a noble Convention at New Lisbon, on the 7th .-Messrs. King, Lewis and Smith, were all present. and will probably together traverse the Western that Columbiana county will cast five hundred votes for the Liberty ticket.

Pithy.

The following is quite a pithy note:

Massillon, August 22, 1842.
Mr. G. Bailey Jr.—S.r:—" I think too much of Henry Clay, to longer support a paper that abuses him as much as you do.

You will acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed by discontinuing the paper.
Yours, respectfully, LEVI RAWSON.

Look at B. B. Hunter's article, if you want to see what kin I of an anti-slavery man Thomas Corwin is. We know, from an intelligent lawyer who conversed with Mr. Corwin, that he is opposed to the leading doctrines of the Liberty men.

Declination.

lature on the Liberty tieket of Hamilton county, to be done, as in his case, not by restricting her- on the relation of Jonah Wood. has come out in the newspapers, declining the self exclusively to house-hold affairs, but by a pronomination, and avowing his purpose to go with per attention to the affairs of the great house-hold the great Whig party. The request to publish the of the earth, We have, therefore, always undeclination, we cheerfully comply with, much as cleaved woman's co-operation in the cause of libwe regret that he has seen proper to take this erty. Zeal in such a cause cannot be but honora. most unfortunate step. It is proper to state, that ble to the daughters of those noble women, who Squire Carey was consulted before the nomination by their self-denying efforts in the days of the was made, and it was with his consent, that his name was put on the ticket.

He laments the vast evils inflicted by the Slave Power, on the country, and yet concludes to go with the great whig party, at the held of which stands a slaveholder, whose acts have probably tract put into our hands lately, containing the addone more to increase the Slave Power in this dress of Ladies in Pailad Johia, inviting encour. country, than the acts of any other man. He de- agement and Protection to American Labor. We exceeding \$100 -- one-half to the poor nounces the Black Laws, and yet goes with the great whig party, whose representatives in the mode of encouraging American Labor, still we also hable for the support of such person, if he mode of encouraging American Labor, still we are should afterward become chargeable. legislature of Ohio, in 1839 40, were foremost in passing one of the blackest of those laws.

But the Liberty party although right in princiwere all who say they believe it right, but stand forth addresses in behalf of Free Labor, inviting led the 2d section of the 4th article of the constiwere all who say they believe it right, but stand the women of the country, to abstain from the "The citizens of each state small be entitled to all not succeed now-it will be at least as well oil products of oppression, and encourage alone the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several not succeed now—it will be at least as well of products of oppression, and encourage atoms the states," and averred that the mulatto in question was a citizen of Louisiana, from which state she laid a foundation. The house must be built by no complaint, about them stepping out of their laying the foundation first, and then adding brick sphere and all that, at least from the United States plaintin demurred. The common pleas sustained leaders were shocked—Traitors to the cause of to brick, till the top stone is put on.

unwise to agitate extraneous matters. There has always been a great crisis, when political managers wished to accomplish their ends. A crisis is the device of demegogues to stave o.f the great subject of human right, and retain their influence on the public mind.

appeared in print, a democratic Liberty man was Should he fail, they will hardly dure try him. These jealousies are most assiduously nursed by Henry Clay shall be President. And every vote ted the Liberty ticket in 1840, and we declare, fundamental principle of this republic is, that human rights?

the defection of Mr. Carey. He has changed, but Clay has declared his preference for perpetua they change not. They will fill his place, and slavery, rather than emancipation on the soil with as firm purpose as ever, give their vote in And yet Americans are called upon to elevate favor of American Liberty, against Slaveholding him to the chief seat in this nation; they despotism. The rejoicings of the whig editors are called on to honor the exception by violating over the return of Mr. C., to their fold, is entirely the principle their fathers proclaimed to the premature.

A Lesson from the Past.

Anti-Slavery men, in voting, except when it can But they are a christian people too, and have afford instruction. To our friends in 1840, who laws for the punishment of murder, and a ma voted with the pro-slavery parties, we award purity jority of them regard duelling as essentially of purpose; this could not change the consequences murder. Well, what is Henry Clay? The prince of their act. In the course of one of our appeals of duellists. The first affair of honor in which should consent to be spit upon, to have the cause with Colonel Hamilton Davies, and a challenge of man's freedom pierced to the vitals through was the consequence. The parties were proyou, for the sake of supporting a southern man ceeding to murder each other according to the should come into power:-carry forward your and prevented the result. speculations to the next presidential canvass. A In 1808, Mr. Clay and Mr. Marshall, both council is called by the dominant party, to decide being members of the Legislature of Kentucky. on a candidate. "Well," says one, "we stand in met, exchanged shots three times, and had the a critical position. There are so many antagonist pleasure of wounding each other. They tien interests in the country, it is difficult to indicate declared themselves satisfied. Mr. Clay was what should be done. Here, for example, are the the challenger. slaveholders and the abolitionists"-"Humph," interrupted his neighbor, "I see no difficulty here. Our course is a plain one. The slaveholder says exchanged shots twice, Randolph the second can then be expected from a new administration, best secured, where the working man is excluhe will not support a man who is not hostile to ab- time firing into the air. That his principles with olition. He means all he says, and will stick to regard to the duello remain unaltered, is well it. We know that we must please him, or lose known. It is notorious that he gave his counhis vote. But, the abolitionists-why care for tenance to the atrocious duel in which Cilley them? They always say a great deal more than was murdered—that the form of the challenge they mean. Recollect the last election—how open—was in fact penned by him! And about a year ed—and all this work must be executed by an ad-allied; and at the present moment, when they exercised by their matters. It is but a mockery the tyrannical and cruel imposition on our negro

ition paramount, and conventions were called here and there, to give solemn expression to their sentiments. It must be confessed, we were a little frightened at first, and took some pains to be very eutral, very non-committal. It was difficult to believe that the flaming parriots would not adhere to their purpose. But time showed us we were more frightened than hurt. These men betraved a wonderful anxiety to rally round our standardwe felt our way by little and little, now putting American Anti-slavery Almanac for forth this feeler, then that, but still they stood it. until at length, finding ourselves in danger of losing the South, we ventured boldly to meet Mr. Van Buren on his own ground, and adopted what power. A vote for that officer is simply an exthese mad men call pro-slavery tactics. Wellyou all know the result. Their editors took the have seen, is to express an opinion in favor of slave-but all would not do. Abolitionists were pass sentence upon duelling and slaveholding. before. It has been lately started at Chicago, is too good party-men to stick to their resolutions, and To vote for Judge King, is an expression of so, after making a few wry faces, they concluded opinion in favor of Liberty, in favor of human excellent matter, both selected and ed.torial. It to swallow us. pro-slavery" and all. Now-my rights, against slavery, against the Slave Power advice is, that you take care of the slaveholder, in favor of the fundamental principles of civi care of him."

rally did vote the pro-slavery ticket, and has not in the Legislature can do this-seeing that the at the policy of the whig party! What respect islation of the State. part of the State. The writer of the letter says, dies it now pay the principles of Anti-Slavery adnerents? None at all. It takes no pains to dis- Rights of Colored People--Important guise its pro-slavery spirit. A notorious slaveholder, it puts forth as its choice, for the Presitheir principles respected?

Female Action.

No enterprise has tended so much to demonstrate the extent of woman's power, and to ele- of Louisiana, who had emigrated to, and settled knows that various interests must be cared for in tion, as the Anti-Slavery cause. We are among those who believe, that the sphere of woman, though always encircling home, is no more to be null and void, so far as they affect any colored citiequally with her rugged partner, was destined to may emigrate to this. Mr. Carev, one of the nom nees for the Legis- exert a healthful influence on others; and this is Revolution, strength ned the hands of their husbands, and fathers, and brothers, against oppres-

These remarks have been suggested by a little cannot but rejoice in seeing our fair country-women thus taking an interest in the concerns of the to the common pleas, in which, to the declaration, country. Hereafter, when American women put setting forth the orience, he, by special plea, rec Gazette, which publishes approvingly the Tariff the demurrer, and gave judgment for the plainting Address of the Ladies.

Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin.

The fates of Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin are indissolubly linked in this State. Their names are associated at every Whig Convention: the triumph of Corwin will indicate the popu-Mr. Carey doubted whether any Democrats larity of Clay. Should be succeed, Henry Clay would vote the Liberty ticket. When his article will be the candidate of the Whig party in Ohio. sure not five whigs would vote the Liberty ticket. Every vote then given for Corwin is a vote that political managers; and we are sorry that Liberty given for Clay is a vote that slaveholding is no men should permit themselves to be used in this crime in a republican nation, that DUELLING is no style. We obtained the names of those who vo-crime in the eyes of a christian people. The what we know to be the fact, that they were equal- all men are created equal, with certain inaliena ly taken from the whig and democratic parties .- ble rights-the rights of life, liberty and the We abominate this want of faith among the An- pursuit of happiness. Slavery is an exception ti-Slavery men. If this wretched spirit of dis- to this principle -it was barely tolerated by ou trust is to prevail forever, how will you unite the fathers, as a blot on the new republic -and a people of the free states on the great question of blot that would soon be wiped out. Henry Clay is a slaveholder. Henry Clay has arrayed his Our friends are by no means disheartened at mightiest energies against emancipation. Henry world. Affecting to believe slavery a blot, they are about to magnify it and make it honorable in the person of one who holds fifty human be-We dislike to refer to the past experience of ings, as he holds his oxen and asses.

to Anti-Slavery voters, we said-suppose you he participated, was in 1805. He quarrelled with southern principles, so that by your aid he code of honor, when their friends interfered

His next duel was with John Randolph, and here again he was the challenger. The parties

ween him and Mr. King, of Alabama. A due was intended, and it was from no want o will on the part of Mr. Clay that it did not take place.

And this is the man whom the Whig party outs forth as worthy the suffrages of a people professing to believe in Jesus Christ, whos nission on earth was heralded by angels singing . Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth, and good will to man!" And anti-slavery men are gravely told that the Whigs are tavora ble to anti-slavery principles and the cause of sound morals!

The Governor in our State has no legislative pression of opinion. To vote for Corwin, as we alarm, some of them, and appealed to their con-the claims of a duellist and slaveholder to the sistency, as they called it, and their love of the Presidency. To refuse to vote for him, is to and let the abolitionists alone—his party will take and religious liberty, in favor of the cause of good morals. Even those who believe that As we supposed, the Anti-Slavery men gene-there should be a whig or democratic majority he result been precisely as we pred cted! Look Governor can take no part whatever in the leg-

Decision.

The following account of one of the most imdency, without offering to think for one moment portant judicial decisions, in Ohio, relating to the Henry Clay of old Kentucky." And then even hat its anti-slavery men may not relish him .- colored people, is taken from the Sandusky Clar-The possibility of their refusing to vote for him, ion. It will be recollected that one of the judges is hurried on the gulf towards which Slavery is seems never to enter into any body's head. And is a Wing and one a Democrat. The decision is driving it. Anti-Slavery voters, whig or demois it in such a policy anti-slavery men are to make a broad one. It asserts the principle, that the crat! be not, we beseech you, be not deluded .legislature of Ohio "have no power to make Mere politicians never yet of their own will took distinction among citizens of other States who up a simple question of justice. They never had, may settle in theis." And the principle is as- they never will have, time, to attend to great moserted in reference to the case of a colored citizen ral questions. Look at the slaveholder. He vate her to her proper station, in the world of ac- in this State. By this decision, all the laws of government, and he too has his own opinions on this State making distinctions on account of col- many questions which he regards of vast imporor, whether in relation to giving security, to edu- tance. But, he never forgets that he is a slaveholder cational privileges, or to testimony, are rendered With him slavery is, in fact, what Liberty is, in confined to home than the sphere of man. She, zen of other states who may have emigrated, or

Union T. Chamberlain vs. The state of Ohio.

In Error, supreme court, Huron co., August Term, 1842, before Judges Lane and Birchar Wood instituted a quitam action before a justice of the peace, to recover of Chamberlain a penalty of \$200 for employing a mulatto person contrar to the provisions of the statute of this state.

The statute of Jan. 25th, 1807, (Swan's collect ion, statute 592,) provides that no negro or mulatto person shall be permitted to emigrate into, or settle in this state, unless such person shall, within 20 days give bond in the penal rum of \$500, with two or more freehold sureties, conditioned for the good behavior, and support of such person n case of his or her becoming unable to support hon or herself; and that if any resident of the tate shall employ, harbor or conceal, any such person who has not given the required security, he shall, for such o fence, fortest and pay a sum no

The justice gave judgment against Chambe lain for \$50 and costs, The defendant appealed ne cent and costs. ' writ of error to the supreme court. ass gned for error that the court below had erre

BY THE COURT. without deciding whether o not the provisions of the statute conflict with the constitution of this state, it is clear that the legislature have no power to make distinction among cit zens of other stales, who may settle in this The judgment is reversed.

Prediction Verified. In 1840, in urging the impropriety of sustaining either of the corrupt parties, we said-sup pose the whig party should cr.umph, w.ll they wh tooped so low before the struggle, who to please the South risked their hopes of success in the free states, while as yet the contest was uncertain, beome erect and independent, when the victory shall have been won, and they have nothing to do out consolidate their power? The same policy that, in their estimation, was necessary to place hem in the ascendant, will be regarded as necescary to compact and perpetuate their rule. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Mr. Preston and others of that class will be the leaders of the Adminis cration. This is pretty well understood. Is there an Abolitionist so absurd as to expect any thing from such men? What! will Daniel Webster cease to be ambitious and humble? Will Henry Clay grow re-pectful? Will Preston become merciful? Will he, who abased his spirit for the sake of office, while the prize was five years in advance, recover from his proneness when the goal heaves in view, and the brain of the racer whirls with the delirium of rapacious expectancy? Having come into power on southern principles, to southern principles the party would stand pledged; and surely we have had illustrations enough of such principles, not to desire any more. In the great essentials of government, the new administration would not differ from the old. The same insensibility to national honor, the same disregard of justice, the same contempt for the moralities of government, the same unpatriotic, exclusive ambition, the same unblushing sycophancy witness. to the Slave Power would characterize it.

millions of dollars, and a great amount of huma life, besides involving the commission of nationa crime and the loss of national honor. Had there been on the part of the administration a strict con-

Slaves must be reclaimed-refuges for runamouthed they were in their zeal against slavery ago last March, the public mind was held in ministration borne into power by the force of seem to be forgetting the worthlessness of such a draymen, practiced by the Irish draymen when they would not vote for pro-slavery suspense, by the apprehension of a duel be-southern principles.

And has not this been all verified-most painfully verified? What pen has inflicted more disgrace on this nation, than the pen of Daniel Web-sincerity of his attachment to democracy, take name is considered objectionable, 'helps') would ster, laboring to prove to the Court of St. James, that the heroes of the Creole were animals, and that the British Government was bound to surrender them-give up men, who had obtained their freedom on precisely the same principles, on what our fathers vindicated their independence? We I lay down this proposition as universally true, adopted, let whig or democrat prove victor, slavesubmissive. At the next election there will be other class in some shape or form. the same opposition to the 'one idea,' the same demand upon us to consider all the interests of the country. It will be said then, as it is now. true, this question is an important one, and i ought to be settled-but this is not the proper time-the public mind is not prepared for it-other interests of more importance are now occupy ing its thoughts-let these be disposed of, and then this question can be taken up. Did we not speak truth? What is the cry which

says Mr. Carey, to have a third party. It is a great crisis, say the crisis-mongers. The currency must be settled first, now we have a tariff, we verpowering; every thing beside in comparison, shrinks into insignificance. And so it will be in a class of laborers themselves. 1844. A great crisis will then take place, and the only doctor for the country's malady, will bemay Anti-Slavery men be fooled, until the nation matter how destructive may be one administra tion, he will not under any circumstances, give his suffrages for a new one, unless it be pledged to slavery. Steadily acting upon this paramount principle, a few slaveholders are able to control he millions of the north.

Now, is Liberty of so much less worth than Slavery, that you cannot bear to make it, the suoreme unit? Are you content that your zeal in the noble cause of man's freedom, should be put to the blueh by the slavery-begotten zeal of the slaveholder? Alas, for our country!

The Monstrous Alliance and its Results.

The leaders of the two great political parties t is well known, rest their hopes of success i he Presidential election, on the amount o proof they may be able to offer, of devotion to he interests of slavery. Up to the last Presidential canvass, the Democracy was regarded as peculiarly the natural ally of the slaveholding oligarchy; and during that whole contest it labored mightily to maintain its claim to that title. But the Whigs outwitted them. Their demonstration of subservience to slaveholding pretention carried off the palm, and the South yielded itself to their embrace. But five out of thirteen slave States, sustained Martin Van Buren-the rest sourned their primitive ally. Democratic human liberty, they had not the consolation of to them, not only in character, but power. Did they not know that slaveholders were strangers to the wages principle? that they are accustomed brief. This was about the sum total of their gain, together with an iron collar, engraved on which were the words, "Submission to slavery, the condition of our power."

Such have been the results of the monstrous alliance between the proslavery parties of the

one spurned and the other cheated. In 1840, both put up Northern men, though the world!" with Southern principles. In 1844, the probability is, that both will be represented by Southern men with Southern principles, by the two arch-slaveholders, HENRY CLAY and J. C. CAL-HOUN. As in 1840, so in 1844, the great contest is, to conciliate and secure the Slave Interestand the only difference is, that this Presidential canvass is to be marked by sacrifices of free State honor and interest, more aggravated and abominable.

Now, we want to reach the people in both slave interest. "No sweet aspersion shall the heavens let fall

To make this contrast grow; but barren hate, Sour ty'ed disdain and discord shall bestrew The union of your bed, with weeds so loathly. That you shall hate it both."

This is not all poetry, as the Whigs will bear

That, which forever must make the slavehol The Florida war has cost the Government forty der an unfit ally for the working men of the North, is his contempt of labor, and his Lostility to the wages-principle. How can he be sincere in his democracy, when he denies to the laboring man in the South the rewards of his honest formity to justice, few doubt that the war with its industry, and plainly avows his belief in the enormous evils might have been prevented. This doctrine, that the capitalist ought to own the lawar originated in the workings of slavery. What borer every where—that the peace of society is pledged in advance to guard and uphold this sys- ded from all share in the government, and placed under the control of a master! We have long been desirous of calling the attention of the bearing and wear the galling chain of slavery ways must be broken up-Florida must be swept democrate of the free States to the sentiments with the full consciousness that the constitution clean—the Seminoles must be robbed and butcher- of the men with whom they have so long been confers upon them the same privileges that are

the following proof. January 21st, 1836. in be infinitely improved in a moral and social point pendence, he said-

mere abstractions, it can have no actual existence. played the prophet still further. "Whatever that there is not, nor ever was, a society organ-tions' of the south." changes, we said, take place, whatever policy be ized under one political system, for a period long enough to constitute an era, where one class northern slaves who are so ready to put on tha ry will still give the law, and both parties be alike would not practically and substantially OWN an-livery of the slaveholder.

"All society settles down into a classification of capitalists and laborers. The former will own man of Mr. Van Euren. O, what a redoubtable the latter, either collectively through government, or individually in a state of domestic servitude as exists in the southern States of this confederacy. If ing classes of the free States! Yes-he is to LABORERS eaer obtain the POLITICAL POW-ER of a country, it is in fact in a state of REVO-LUTION

on's line, have precisely the same interest in the He is the apostle of slavery, and yet high priest neets us now on every side? It is unwise now, labor of the country, that the capitalists of Eng- at the alter of democracy. He is too much of a land have in their labor.

"Hence it is, that they must have a strong federal government, that they may control the nust elect whig majorities to preserve it. The labor of the nation. But, it is precisely the remagical words Gerrymander and Giraffe, are verse with us. We have already not only a right to the proceeds of our laborers, but we own

"But let me say to gentlemen, who represent the great class of capitalists in the north, be ware that you do not drive us into a separate system, for if you do, as certain as the decrees of heaven, you will be compelled to appeal to the ducts of their honest industry, PROPERTY .sword, to maintain yourselves at home. It may not come in your day, but your children's children will be covered with the blood of domestic single extract from a speech of his in the Senfactions, and a plundering mob, contending for power and conquest."

think you of a man who will have you property any how, but would prefer that you should be held like the slare of the south? Who would pronounce government in a state of revolution, Who thinks there is no safety for the capitalists, but in your absolute enslavement? Who would the community, WITH THE MASTER AT ITS have the merchants and manufacturers of the north believe, that their only safeguard against your "plundering, mebbish" propensities, is the REPRESENTATIVE." chivalry of the south? And yet the man who

Again .- Ex-Governor McDuffie appears as a champion for Van Buren-a friend of the democracy of the north. Are you aware that he believes you ought to be a slave? That he sugnatizes the various employments by which the working men live, as "menial and degrading," and thinks it dangerous that persons thus subisting should be admitted to the enjoyment of all over the Union, what security would there be my poli ical rights? That the peace of society for your rights? And is it for the support of such in fact demands that they should be slaves? It men, that you have been lending your influence for the last 'our or five years to crush the abolitionists? What has been our great offence? Why not, we tell you such are his opinions, and we will give you the proof.

In his message to the legislature of South Carolina, 1836-7, he holds the following language. " If we look into the elements of which all found that servitude in some form is one of its es-

sential constituents. "In the very nature of things there must be of EQUALITY OF RIGHTS! classes of persons to discharge all the different offices of society from the highest to the lowest. although they must and will be performed .- tive countries, have predisposed them to regard Hence, those manifest forms of dependent ser- with affection the radical principles of Liberty vitude, which produce a sense of superiority in proposed by that party, and because democratic the part of the servants. Where These offices rights of foreigners. Owing to this connection ARE PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL COMMUNITY, A DANGEROUS ELEMENT is obviously in- imbibing the likes and dislikes of the great party to exact service for no compensation? Slave- troduced into the bo'y politic. HENCE THE ALARM. holders never pay their slaves. But what reap- ING TENDENCY TO VIOLATE THE RIGHTS OF selves to look upon the Liberty men with dised the Whigs from their glorious alliance with PROPERTY, BY AGRARIAN LEGISLATION, trust, and to fight the political battle shoulder to the autocrats of the South ! John Tyler, in which is beginning to be manifest in the older States where UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE prevails, WITHOUT DOMESSIC SLAVERY.

"In a word, the institution of domestic slavery supercedes the necessity of an ORDER OF NOBILITY. AND ALL THE OTHER APPENDAGES OF A HEREDITARY YSTEM OF GOVERNMENT. If our slaves were North and the proslavery oligarchy of the South emancipated, and admitted, BLEACHED or unbleached, to an equal participation in our political One would suppose that these parties had privileges, what a commentary should we furlearned wisdom by the things that they had suf- nish upon the doctrines of the emancipationists, fered. Far from it. Both are about plunging and what a revolting spectacle of republican into a deeper gulf of degradation than ever, equality should we exhibit to the mockery of

Here then is another of your allies, who has the audacity to declare, that the political influence which you justly wield in the government s dangerous to the rights of property, and tends to agrarian legislation; who has made up his mind, and denunciation in the South. The following that in every community, there must either ex ist a hereditary monarchy with all its appendages, or absolute slavery; and he would therefore recommend the latter to the free States; and be regards white and black laborers, by repudiparties—the farmers, the mechanics, the labor- ating contemptuously the idea of admitting that we consider one a political renegade, and ing men-and demonstrate to them, the utter bleached working men, as well as unbleached, to absurdity of the attempt by their leaders to bring equal privileges with himself. And yet this good out of a contract between them and the man is a supporter of the great representative of your party-in tellowship with the free-labor lemocracy of the north! Are you not ready to spurn such a connection?

The democracy boasts that it embraces the peo ple-the industrious and poorer classes-the men who, with brawny muscles earn their br ad by the sweat of their brow. We commend to its notice the following extract from an article in a Knoxville (Te.) paper.

"To one who has witnessed the utter degralation, of what is termed the lower class of society in our northern States, nothing can appear demi-god, and deem it their duty to yield imeal for the improvement of the condition of the portion of the population of New York and ma- of that UNPRINCIPLED IRISH INCENDIARY. ly other northern States, is worse in a four-fold degree, than the slaves of the southern planters They obey a master far more tyranical and over-

Mr. Pickens is a supporter of the democratic in commerce and manufactures (we mean of that dynasty, a fast friend of Van Euren. Of the class who are called servants, or where the Congress, speaking of the Declaration of Inde- of view, were they to make an exchange of sitation with the southern slaves. The south have "True, it is an abstract truth; but like other just the same right, and far more reason to interfere in favor of the northern slaves, as the north to interfere with the 'peculiar institu-

All this must be peculiarly pleasant to those

Need we tell you of CALHOUN? He is the southern pillar of your party-the right hand champion of northern democracy! How deep the interest he feels in the welfare of the work. be their candidate, forsooth, for the highest office in this free republic. And yet, Mr. Calhoun is the teacher of the men, from whose "The capitalists, north of Mason's and Dix- writings and speeches we have just quoted. philosopher to suffer merely complexional differences to change his metaphysics. According to his theory, wherever the capital is, there should be power.

The possession of capital, confers the right, not only to the proceeds of the poor man's industry, but to the poor man himself. There is no stability in free institutions, no safety for property, no peace, until you concentrate all power in the hands of capitalists and employers, and set off all the laborers, and make them as well as the pro-These sentiments have been avowed so often, that it is almost needless to quote them. But, a ate, January 10th, 1840, will give a clear idea of the claims of this slaveholding democrat to My good democratic working man-what the confidence of free state democrats.

"We regard it (slavery) as the most safe and staple basis for free institutions in the world It is impossible with us, that the conflict can take place between labor and capital, which makes it so difficult to establish and maintain free institutions in all should your hard hands obtain the control of it! wealthly and highly civilized nations, where such HEAD, WHO CONCENTRATES IN HIMSELF THE UNITED INTERESTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR, OF WHICH HE IS THE COMMON

This is Mr. Calhoun's metaphysical way of stating the fact, that in the South the capitalist thus insults and would enslave you, you have owns not only his own money, but the body and soul, and products of the working man, whom he compels under pain of the lash, toil for him. How ingeniously he recommends his little Eden of a plantation as a model to the capitalists of the North?

My good friend, these are men, who are forever telling us, that there is a natural affinity betwen the democracy of the North and the Slaveholders of the South! Just suppose, for a moment, they were able to propagate such principles has the Slive Power been so anxious to make you subserve its malevolent purposes against us!-Simply, because we have contended that the laborer has a right to his own earnings—is worthy of his hire. Strange, that you should confederpolitical communities are composed, it will be ate with men, who in all their avowels betray their exclusive sympathy for wealth and capital, and array yourselves against those, who ground all their principles on your own grand doctrine

The great majority of naturalized citizens belong to the democratic party : chiefly because ome of these offices are regarded as degraded, the oppressions they have suffered in their naforeigners, especially the Irish and Germans. to which they adhere, have accustomed themshoulder with the slaveholder. And yet slaveholders are their bitterest foes, " Native Americanism" is of southern growth, and finds its chief support in the jealousy of the slaveholder. Its object is to abolish the naturalization laws. and prevent foreigners from becoming citizens of the republic. The New Orleans American informs us, that some months since, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, New Orleans, to denounce the Irish Reneal Association. A few weeks since, we saw a letter from General An drew Jackson, the idol of the democracy, expressing disapprobation of associations intended to interfere with the domestic concerns of foreign nations. And Daniel O'Connell, the great agitator for whom the true Irishman is ready to lay down his life, is a common subject of fire resolution, passed at the great New Orleans meeting just referred to, is a specimen of the abuse heaped on the " LIBERATOR."

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Resolved, That this meeting regards Daniel who plainly avows the impartiality with which O'Connell in Europe, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison in America, with no feeling but abhorrencethe other .a political fanatic, and both together are entitled to the execration of all sober, upright and enlightened American citizens.

> We call the attention of the Irish democrat to the following extract from a paper published, I think, in St. Louis, Mo. In cutting out the ex tract, I unfortunately omitted the name of the paper, and do not now recollect it.

" Messes. Epitors: In furnishing quotations from the many slanders upon the slaveholders of this country, uttered by that DETESTABLE AGI-TATOR, DANIEL O'CONNELL, you have done much towards opening the eyes of our citizens to the imminent dangers which beset us, through the immigration to the slave states of thousands of his devoted admirers-men who look upon him as a nore supremely ridiculous, than their religious plicit obedience to his instructions. In the opinion of such men, the views of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and other illustrious fathers outhern slaves. True, slavery does not exist of the Republic, are not entitled to the weight n name but that is all. The condition of a large of a feather when brought in conflict with those

But the people of the South should consider that these worshippers of O'Connell have other motives for warring against their institutions than obedience to his poisonous precepts. Being mostly of the laboring class, they look upon our slave population as their competitors; and hence arises their bitter hostility to that species of popu-lation. We have ample evidence of this fact in

The following sentiment, in relation to foreigners, we find in a speech of the Rev. W. N. Watkins, delivered on the 27th January, before the Louisiana Native American Association, in New Orleans-published in the Louisiana American, of Feb. 21st, by G. G. Foster. Speaking of foreign immigrants, he exclaims-

"Rights! Sir, they have none-and America will soon cover her glory with shame unless they are taught this in substantial terms. Rather than that this nation shall be held at bay on thi subject by the restless spirits of other landsrather than that the nations of Europe shall disforge themselves of this accumulating filth, and ir it into the generous bosom of Americarather than foreign feet shall trample our stars and stripes in the dust once bathed in the blood of revolutionary patriots, le: oblivion hide us forever beneath its tranquil wave."

"Who compose the lawless mob which infes our northern cities? Who lays sacrilegious hands upon our public moneys! Who threaten to uproot the tree of liberty ! Native Americans No. sir, but such filth as is thrown upon ou shores, from the prisons and almshouses of for eign lands. No sooner are their fetters broken off or their wants relieved, than they seek to reduce the standard of morals and intelligence to their own degraded level. No cause, sir! The violence with which foreigners seek to doing this, to secure to them the perpetuity of those blessings we have taught them to enjoy. But their incorrigible stupidity or deep rooted Mail. vice cries out oppression-injustice! Oppression, sir! Whom do we oppress! Have we not caused it to be published "from the river-to the ends of the earth," that for those who are here we are not endeavoring to legislate. That from them we would not take aught that they houses of foreign lands ! They, sir, poss s no zens of the world. They may profit by our exannie-they may adopt our form of government-or if they come among us (and Heaven forbid they should) let them be content to abide within the temple of liberty, and thank God that heir children can claim the exalted title of Native Americans."

" It were reward enough for any foreigner. though he were a slave, to know that his children nere Native Americans.

Now, he it known unto you, O German and and would debar you from every privilege-the leaders of the party to which you generally belong, are willing to sacrifice every interest of is, will you suffer them to do it? Let us see what these slaveholders, these men who love you so well, demand of you. Let us see the kind of democracy they prescribe. Says the GLOBE, the great organ of your party-

The Democratic Doctrine denies the right of any interference by discussion, or otherwise on the part of Congress, upon matters pertaining to the Southern domestic institutions."

of slaves fleeing from the South to the North. are all "matters pertaining to the Southern domestic institutions."

greater security on slavery, and prolonged, beswamps of Florida. Henry Clay negotiates with Southern gentry. Great Britain for the purpose of inducing her to surrender up slaves who have iled to her jurisdiction. Administration after administration demands from the same power compensation for shipwrecked slaves. John C. Calhoun committs the Senate of the United States to the protection of the coast-wise slave-trade, Mr. Irv. Earrow, of Louisiana, presents a memorial of persons in New Orleans, claiming compensation for the negroes of the Creole. Mr. Webster demands from the Eritish Government, the heroes of this brig, as mutineers, and compensation for the rest of the cargo of human beings. And yet the Globe asserts, that " the democratic doctrine denies the right of any interference, by discussion or otherwise," on any of these mat ters, because they pertain " to the Southern domestic institutions!" The Globe did not wear so-it was a slip of the pen. It meant merely to say that, while democracy upheld the right of these unenlightened people? of slaveholders to use every branch of the General Government for the protection of their gle in Kentucky in relation to the slave importa-" peculiar institutions," it denied to the people of the free states any right even to discuss the propriety of such protection, either by their representatives in Congress or otherwise. Suc is the democratic doctrine taught by the Globe, Ohio Statesman, and their humble imitators! And do you endorse it? Will your who have

fled from despotism abroad, suffer yourselves to be gagged in this professedly free country, by slaves in America, so your children might be France ?" freemen? Will you suffer your democracy to be dictated by slaveholders?

The abominable sentiments we have alluded to, are not confined to one party in the South. The real upholders of the Slave Power in both Louisville Advertiser. parties cherish the same views. This we shall now prove, for we are anxious to convince the working men, that slaveholders can have no duct! How consistent has been their conduct! real fellowship with them.

greater, to congratulate ourselves on the existence of a population among us, which excludes the POPULAGE which in effect rules some of our northern neighbors, and is rapidly gaining strength where slavery does not exist-a populace made up of the dregs of Europe, and the most worthless portion of the native population."

tion instead of a free-laboring one? Such is -iaveholding respect for you, working men.

Again .- Watkins Leigh, one of the most distinguished slaveholding statesmen of Virginia. ouce a member of the United States Senate, contended in 1829, in the Virginia Convention, that those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in political economy fill exactly the same place as the slaves. He further says: " have as sincere a regard for that people as any man who lives among them. But, I ask gentlemen to say, whether they believe that those who depend on their daily labor for their daily subsistence, can or do ever enter into political affairs! They never do-never will-never

And this gives me an opportunity of repelling a vile slander against the Anti-Slavery men, both of this country and Great Britain. It is said that they are enemies to this republic-that they are indifferent to the rights of white people. The fact is, they are the friends of universal liberty .eading Anti-Slavery men are the staunchest supporters of popular rights. They are found arrayed against the Corn Laws, and in favor of free suffrage. You have all heard of Joseph Sturge, he great English Abolitionist. He came to this ountry, inspected the workings of its instituions, went back and wrote a book. Of course, Englishman, and secondly, he was an Abolitionist. slaveholding democracy." But, what is the fact? He is the first English craveller who has done America justice-and the reason of this is, he is an Abolitionist, and thereore determined to be just. We call the attention of the patriot, jealous of his country's fame, to thwart the purposes of this association, declared the patriot, jealous of his country's fame, to there is. We seek to protect ourselves, and in the following paragraph, from the summing up of Mr. Sturge's report. We copy from the Boston himself be fat." Certainly he may, if the laws

"Whether I consider the religious, the benevolent, or the literary institutions of the Northern States-whether I comempiate the beauty of the. cates, or the general aspect of their fine country, in which nature every where is seen rendering her rich and free tribute to industry and skill-or possess. Injustice, sir! and to whom! To whether I regard the general comfort and prohose who are confined to the prisons and alms perity of the laboring population---my admirationeses of foreign lands? They, sir, poss sind on is strongly excited, and, to do justice to my claims upon us but such as are common to citi. reelings, must be strongly expressed, Procabil there is no country where the means of tempolar sappiness are so generally disused, notwithstand ing the constant flow of emigrants from the old world; and I believe there is no country where me means of religious and moral improvement are so abundantly provided --- where facilities of education are more within the reach of all---or where there is less of extreme poverty and desitution.

"As morals have an intimate connection with politics. I do not think it out of place to record my conviction that the great principle of popular con rol, which is carried out aimost to its full extent in the free States, is not only beautiful in theory, Irishman, for the sake of gaining the friendship out that it is found to work well in practice. of such men-men who hold you in abhorrence, is true, that disgraceful scenes of mon violence and lynch law have occurred; but perhaps not as frequently as popular outbreaks in Great Britain; while, generally, the supremacy of law and order have been restored, without troops, or special free labor, every right of freemen. The question commissions, or capital punishments .-- Boston

We ask, who shows more respect for the people and popular rights, Joseph Sturge, the Abotiionist, or Walkins Leigh, the Saveholder?

HENRY CLAY, the Wing cand date for the Presidency, seems to have had as crude ideas of free labor, as this Virginia statesman, when in his speech on the Missouri question, he exclaimed, "Shall our wives and daughters black their own The Florida war, the Croole case, the case of shoes!" He seemed to think this conclusive in slaves escaping into Canada, the case of slaves lavor of having slaves. "It never entered his metropolis, exercises much influence over the U. shoes .. "

Even the sturdy farmer cannot escape the contempt of the slavehelder. In a debate the other Appropriations are made to carry on a war, day, concerning West Point Academy, in Concommenced for the purpose of conferring a gress, Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, objected to the nstitution on account of its aristocratic tendencause of the determination of the slaveholders cles-he spoke for his constituents, who being to get possession of runaway slaves in the plain farmers, are not recognized as equals by the

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, in reply, aluding to the remarks of Mr. Reynolds, that the nstitution was an aristocratic one, observed-" This cry might do very well among the FAR MERS, but it would not do on the seaboard, and

among the ENLIGHTFNED people of this coun-And the reason why this slaveholder make o broad a distinction between farmers and enightened people, is, that the former are hardworking men, and how they should be enlight-

ned people, he can't understand. "How should their minds, the poor hands are hard,

With delving in the earth, unschool'd besides In knowledge, labor for the public weal!" As it to be wo dered that such men as Mr.

Honest Mechanics, you have heard of the strugcon law. The colebrated Robert Wickline ad vocated the repeal of that law. He wished the slave population of the State increased. And on what ground think you? The increase of slaves he regarded as their only defence against the in-

flux of mechanics from Europe and the free states. "Ne fellow citizens, he exclaimed," our slaves as they disappear, a new race will overrun the men who think it were a privilege for you to be State, as assuredly as Goths and Vandals overrun

> This same slaveholder, in the State of Kentucky, during the discussion on the slavery question, denounced the free laboring man and mechanics as white negroes. We copy from the

"Gentlemen wanted to drive out the black population that they might obtain white negroes in

White negroes have this advantage over black ance can; if able to keep ten thousand of them in employment, come up to the polls and change the

destiny of the country.

How improved will be our condition when we have such white negroes as perform the servile labors of Europe—of old England—and he would vants, and our cart drivers, and our street sweep-"worthless portion of the native population?" stead of black. Where will be the independence it with these we are indentifying ourselves in the provided that the provided the independence it with these we are indentifying ourselves in the provided that the provided that the provided the provided that the p

be what he has been in times past?"

Working men of the free states! What think you of your allies? What think you of your poitical papers, which permit you to be daily insulted by these slaveholding aristocrats, without da-

ring to rebuke such arrogance? Randolph in Congress.

"We do not govern them (the people of the as Speaker of the House) from that country, (Massas Speaker of the House) from that country, (Mass-achusetts,) and so help me God, I never will vote "What are the essential principles of Democ

At another time he remarkedand we can always unite: but you of the North are beginning to divide. We have conqured you once, and we can, and ue will conquer you again. Aye, Sir, we will drive you to the wall, and when we have you there once more, we mean to keep you there, and nail you down like base money."

And is not this true? Who can deny it? Are They advocate the largest liberty, and are host le not both of the parties driven to the wall? Are to the spirit of monopolies. In Great Britain, the they not the mere slaves of the South? What are they doing now? Stooping to the foot of the slaveholder.

What say the people of the free states-are they willing to vote for the slaveholders' candidates, and thus be "nailed down like base money?" Carolina, pronounces the declaration that "all men are created free and equal," a bold dogma. Take every one supposed that the book would be filled the following extract from his memoir, read about with abuse, for two reasons. First,—he was an a year since in Charleston, as a fair sample of

> "Man," he remarks, "is born to subjection. Not only during infancy is he dependent, and under the control of others; at all ages, it is the very law of his nature that the STRONG AND THE WISE SHOULD CONTROL THE WEAK AND THE IGNORANT.

"Man cannot have property in man"-a as full of meaning as "who slays fat oxen should of society allow it, and if it be on sufficient grounds,

neither he nor society do wrong.
.It is the order of nature and of God, that the eing of SUPERIOR FACULTIES AND KNOWLEDGE, und therefore of superior power, SHOULD CONTROL AND DISPOSE OF THOSE WHO ARE INFERIOR. It is as much in the order of nature that men should ENSLAVE

"Would you do a benefit to the horse or the ox, by giving him a cultivated understanding or fine So far as the MERE LABORER has the pride, the knowledge or the aspiration of a FREEMAN HE IS UNFITTED for his situation and must doubl, feel his infelicity. If there are sordid, servile, and laborious offices to be performed, is it not better that THERE SHOULD BE SORDID. SERVILE, AND LABO-RIOUS BEINGS to perform them?

Now, we ask our real democratic friends-is it any wonder that such men as these should have dissolved their alliance with you? How is it that you could ever have presumed for a single momen that they would join heartily with you in legislating for the benefit of the working class."

This same gentleman approves of Mr. Van Bu ren's administration, but let us see what he th'nks of the democratic party. At Winsborough, South Carolina, July 4, 1840, he delivered an address from which we make the following extracts.

"But is there any thing in the principles and opinions of the other party-the great demo cratic party-the great democratic rubble, as it has justly been called, which should induce us to identify ourselves with that? Here you may find every possible grade and hoe of opinion which has ever existed in the country. Here you may find loafer and loco-foco and agrarian and all the rabble of the city of N. York-the most corrupt and depraved of rabbles, which controls in a great degree, the city itself, and through that, as being the commercial States at large. Here are those who have abandon. I ed the old venerated and significant name of republies. It is not every day, that such speakers as for it or indinerent on the subject; men, to say licans, to shout for democrats and democracy- a Judge King. Samuel Lewis and Edward Smith can cry which no politician ever raised for an honest be heard. purpose. Here too, may be found consolidations of every complexion, and if you please, federalists. The truth is, they are both spoils parties, and

nothing else." " But though we approve of the leading measures of the administration, it does not follow that we should become its partizans, or identify ourselves with the party which support it. But it is said that with respect to all the leading measure. of public policy—abolition, protective tariff, a OS. Bank, an indefinite opinion infavor of the sove s. Bank, an indennite opinion interest of the States, &c., their professed and avowed opinions agree with ours. Without questioning that many individuals of the party, emparty they will make any professions that may b required to secure the voies of which they stand in need. But they have thus far firmly and constant. v acted up to their processions. Well, so long a. hey continue to do so, tend your support to their measures; but beware of too unreserved a confidence: which may lead un.o measures injurious to you. Trust me they will serve you better when

it is understood that it is you that is making use of ..em; and not they who are making use of you.
... That a portion of the great democratic party is composed of such materials, as I have before spoken of, will hardly be questioned. Agrariins, utra democrats, disorganizers of au soris, should manage it in disregard of the interests equality; but they mean such equality as has nevr existed or can exist in human society at least consistently with civilization. They do not mean equality before the law-they don't mean that 'men ave equal rights though not equal things,—they mean equality of property, or manners, or educaion, of character; of morals, and of social posinon-that is to say, that there shall be netter roperty, manners, education, character, morals

Democracy, if it were practicable; it as at Athens the entire people could be assembled in one grea-Council, there to decide on public anairs, enightupon this point are our only defence; for as soon ened by the contision of the master minds of oreece, the master minds of the world, elevated in mind and teeting by the augustness of the o casion; excited at once to what is great and non orable, and restrained from what is raise and base, by the mutual communion and observation of the vast assemblage. Very different is the sort o. emocracy which would be carried out by recognizing the right of instruction, which though-standing nearly alone and proud to do so, our State has ever so honorably rejected, and which to mother fundamen al article of the faith of the great Democratic party. Here, the people, i., bouts nd corners and precinits, enlightened er minds than their own, misted by the party and partizans tucubrations of probably a single news-"We of the South," said the Richmond Whig, in 1837, "have cause now, and shall soon have the men who live upon the sweat of their brow large, is a miserable substitute for the discussions and pay them but a dependent and scanty subsis- of a public council,) irresponsible to of inion, un estrained by the presence and supervision of those naving a common interest with themselves in their

> important causes, without the argument." "The French conspirators do indeed exhibit a true indication of the tendency of the Democratc spirit, which exists not only in France, bu

neasures, are to decide their cause, and the most

endence surrounding him, will the Kentuckian ment to all that is dangerous and extravagant in their views? Are we ashamed of our name and our cause, that we should hasten to merge the state rights nullifiers of South Carolina in that of members of the great Democratic party? Do we blush at the Palmetto banner, that we must veil it before that ignoble party-colored, tattered, dragof a piece with this, was the saying of John and of the great democratic party? For my own part, I utterly disdain and repudiate the name and association."

Now, what is it that impels Chancellor Harper, "We do not govern them (the people of the North) by our black slaves, but by their own white slaves. I never voted for but one man (Mr. Varnum as Speaker of the House) from that country, (Massen, We g.ve you the reasons in his own lan-

racy; as distinguished from republicanism? The first consist in the dogma so PORTENTOUS TO US, "We know what we are doing. We of the of the NATURAL EQUALITY AND INALIENABLE South are always united, from the Ohio to Florida, RIGHT TO LIBERTY OF EVERY HUMAN BEING. Our allies, no doubt, are widing at present to modify the doctrine in our favor. But the spirit of democracy at large makes no such exceptions --- nor will these continue to make it longer than necessity or doctrine of a divine right of a majority-a doctrine not less false, slavish and absurd than the anc.ent doctrine of the divine right of kings. It is true that they speak of the natural and indeieasible authority of the people; but it is plain that the entire people cannot be expected to concur in any act, it is perfectly understood that a

umerical majority is meant." Whatever party it may be then, that holds in sincerity the great doctrine of equality of rights, can calculate on no sincere alliance with the Slave Judge Harper, a distinguished man of South Power, no matter by what accidental combinations of circumstances, it may be thrown into a-sociation with it. Chancellor Harper speaks the real sentiments of that class of slave holders who have resolved on perpetual slavery-a class which constitute the bone and muscle of the Slave Power. McDuffie, Calhoun, Pickens, Rhett, Preston, Phompson, Wise and other active Southern polticians sympathize with him in feeling, but are more wary, because more ambitious of political distinction. They would use, while they despise,

he working people of the North. All true democrats, wherever found, will discover in the views we have presented, the constantly destructive action of slavehoding upon genu.ne republicani-m, and the eternal impossidity of harmonizing, Slavery and Democracy.

Farmers, Mechanics, working men! Such are he sentiments with which slave holders regard you. Such are their views of free labor. Can those men be expected to care for your interests. Will they legislate for the protection of your la-EVCH OTHER, as that animals should prey on each bor, for the extension of your markets. And yet upon these men, your party leaders rely for success. Their will is to determine the policy of the country. Their mandate is law.

From such de redations, the Liberty men would redeem the country. Against the sectionlirect their efforts. For the redemption of the nation from the curse of slavery, and the blasting ofluence of the Slave Policy, they would labor; nd they would place men in office who would raurd the interests of free labor, the rights of freeen, and stand up unmoved, by the seductions or enaces of men, who in violation of the fundatheir fellow-men to the condition of brutes.

ONWARD.

Judge King desires the following series of Conentions appointed for the northern part of the

At Norwalk, Sept. 17th. Elyria and Lorain, the 19th. Cleaveland and Cuvahoga. Tuesday 21st-Medina county, Friday 23.1. Summit county, Monday 26th. Portage county, Wednesday 28th. Geauga county, Friday 30th. Lake county, Monday, Oct. 3d. Ashtabula county, Wednesday, Oct. 5th. Trumbull, Friday 7th.

We hope that suitable arrangements may be immediately, by the friends in those coun-

ATHENS .- We exceedingly regret the disappointwas not our fault. A friend who was present, says, that he had the satisfaction of witnessing an exhibition of zeal and devotedness to our cause, even beyond his expectations .- Notwithstanding the Monday as the day for the meeting, there was the floor of Congress, at \$3 per day for each memquire a respectable attendance of persons from ber, making \$200 a day, which amounts at the torty miles. After learning that we were to be tain this abounnable monopoly in the midst of a lisappointed, the delegates present from Athens ion, and then we started for home vexed at our probation of every citizen.

Sth. Resolved, That we highly approve of the lisappointment, but more determined than ever

to prosecute the cause of human rights.-That is the right spirit. STEUB NVILLE. - They had a good meeting at Steubenville, Monday, 5th. Many efforts were used to keep the people from turning out, tut a repectable audience collected. Mr. Orr informs us didates for the several offices of the county. hat the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lewis, King and Smith. "We began at 10 o'clock. Mr. Lewis spoke first, and it was univerally conceded that a more able and eloquent speech was never delivered in any portion of this country. The result of his labors will not be quite like bread cast on the waters,-for it will appear before many days. Next came Judge King, who, armed with truth's weapons, wielded them so dexterously, as to con- Londonderry Township, ince us at least, that it would be very good to have King rule over us. Next came Edward Smith, in intellect, a giant. The meeting closed at 6 o'clock P. M., with a short but thrilling appeal from Mr. Lewis.

"This was our first meeting, and we think much ever they begin to examine, they will not be long n coming to a correct decision." So writes friend Orr.

ASHTABULA. - An adjourned meeting of the Librry men of Ashtabula county, was held Aug. 31stt Andover; L. Bissel in the chair, and J. B. Hawkins secretary.

Messrs. Roberts, Wade, Owen, Hawley and resolutions. E. Wade then addressed the meeting on the objects on the Liberty party, and the corrupion of the Pro-Slavery parties.

On motion, S. F. Taylor, Esq., was invited to reply to Mr. Wade at the opening of the afteroon session.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

O'clock, Convention met, pursuant to adjournment,

Committee on resolutions reported, report acceptd, and laid on the table, for the present, to give hay for Mr. Taylor to reply to Mr. Wade.

Mr. Taylor denounced Slavery in unmeasured

Mr. Taylor denounced Slavery in unmeasured

Heaven. Great hearts beat in unison, and gened, and laid on the table, for the present, to way for Mr. Taylor to reply to Mr. Wade. erms, would heartily endorse all that Mr. Wade erous bosoms throbbed together.

tendency of which was to weaken the Wing ranks, and give the ascendency to the Loco-foco party, whose principles he claimed to be as much opposed to the Liberty party as to the Whigs.

Mr. Wâde, in reply, could not see how the standing rule of the Whig House of Representations rule of the Whig House of Representations and the Standing rule of the Whig House of the claims have been held in the grove, where Liberty party than the gag resolutions of the Lo-

The Afternoon session was occupied in a spirited and interesting discussion, between Messrs. Wade and Taylor, and listened to with deep in-

terest by a large congregation.
On motion, adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock. 7 o'clock, met according to adjournment, the Report of the Committee was taken up, and the following resolutions read, discussed and unanimously

dopted.

1st. Resoived, That we heartily approve of the sentiment of the immortal Washington, as expressed in his letter to Morris; "I can only say, that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it, [Slavery:] but, there is only one proper and effectual mode, by which it can be acuplished, and that is by Legislative authority, interest may require. The second consists in the and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting."

2nd. Resolved. That we feel ourselves bound. by the foregoing sentiments, to vote for men for Legislative offices who are pledged that they will

3rd. Resolved, That he who lays aside his mo-

for the enslaved.

we will give him our cordial support.

6th. Resolved, That the Vigilance Committee party, for the purpose of nominating State and King will address the citizens of this county, and

give notice of the same.
8th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and Secreand Philanthropist for publication.

On motion, adjourned without day. L. BISSELL, Chairman. J. B. HAWKINS, Secretary.

GUERNSEY COUNTY-A Liberty Convention was eld at Senecaville, Guernsey County, August 27, Peter B. Sackett in the Chair, Samuel Craig, Secretary. Dav.d D. Fordyce addressed the meeting, t is said in a masterly manner, after which the following resolutions reported by a Committee were adopted.

1st. Resolved, That the history of the past, the prospects of the present, and the prospects of the luture, should inspire us with gratitude to Almighty God, confirm our conviction that our il selfish policy of these slave holders, they would cause is just and right, and encourage us to re newed and vigorous efforts, with the assurance that the God of the oppressed is with us, and will yet crown our enterprise with triumphant

2nd. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, there is no ground of hope for the de livery of the country from the control of the daveocracy, but in the formation, by the friends of universal freedom throughout the Union, of mental principles of the Republic, dare to reduce Liberty party, and that the object of the Liberty party is not to destroy or impair the constitution al rights of any portion of our fellow citizens but, on the contrary, to secure to all the unaliena-ble rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-

3rd. Resolved, That our heartfelt detestation of the tyranny of man over his fellow man, leads us to oppose all unjust and anti-republican monop-

4th. Resolved, That, whatever others may do. we, as members of the Liberty party, will object to no man because he has been a Democrat or Who, (so called.) provided, he will go in for the protection of free labor, the right of petition, unrestricted, and for the annihilation of the last

vestige of Siavery.

5th. Resoved. That political retion is not an abandonment of moral suasion, but a proper and consistent carrying out of its true principles; that aking against the least, who have parties to serve that are manifestly controlled by the Slave power, does seem in our views, the veriest mockery of moral suament at Athens, but we assure our friends there, it sion, and clearly wrests the charge from our ene-

m.es of rank hypocracy.
6th. Resorred, That it becomes the duty of every c.t.zen to enquire, through the ballot box, by what authority a certain privileged class of 250 thousand Slaveholders, with heavy rains which had rendered the roads almost dred in lhons of dollars, and a representation, inpassable, and the very injudicious selection of for that capital stock, (Slives) of 25 members on various directions and distances, some upwards of present session to ne rly \$54,000. They mainrepubl.can government.

7th. Resolved. That what is generally known and Meigs, proceeded to nominate candidates to be as the black law of Ohio is anti-christian, antisupported by the Liberty men at the coming electropublican, and ought to meet the decided disap-

> course of John Q. Adams and Joshua R. Giddings, representatives now in Congress. foregoing resolutions were received and adopted by the Convention.

The following gentlemen were reported by a Committee, and chosen by the Convention, as can-For Representative, DAVID D. FORDYCE, of

Madison l'ownship. For Sheriff, FRANCIS B. ALLEN, of Jefferson Township. For Auditor, John Robinson, of Center

Township. For Commissioner, ROBERT CAMPBELL, of

For Coroner, Mahlon Penrose, of Jackson Township.

Voted, that LEICESTER KING be placed at the head of the ticket, and that we approve of his sually successful thus far in the season. nomination. Voted, that the following gentlemen be chosen as a Central Committee of the Liberty good has been done. Inquiry is aroused, people party in this County, viz; John Craig, Esq., John athan Bye, Isaac Walker, John Crawford, P. B. Sackett, Cyrus Hall, H. Taylor, A. Simmons John B. Mitchell, and Thomas Moore. Voted that the whole Convention be appointed as a Committee of vigilance, and to use all lawful means means to secure the election of the Liberty candidates.

Indiana .- We learn, by a correspondent, that the Anniversary of the Indiana Anti-Slavery So-Barber, were appointed a committee to prepare ciery, held at Newport, on the 5th inst., went off finely. From one to two thousand persons were present. Our friend, John Wattles, thus discourseth concerning it.

"This is the fourth day of the feast, and the in

To say that union and harmony prevailed i

had said in regard to its evils; but would not admit that the Whigs were subservient to its power, but on the contrary, their purposes, if accombished, would subserve the cause for which the Liberty party were contending. He regrested that

other meetings have been held in the grove, where the sunshine, the dew-drops, the birds and the breezes all joined in melody, and chanted anthems whispers spoke of love, and bid us plead the cause of the poor and the needy.

The number in attendance was variously estimated from 1 to 2,000.

A paper is to be established here by the State Society, sustained by all position and open to the

Society, sustained by all parties, and open to the discussion of Slavery in all its hearings. If those in favor of exclusive moral action, think this too much amalgamation, they must be more active and energetic, that's all; the paper is not to be confined to one but open to all—now, if they don't write as much as the rest that will be the r fault.

"All's right when daddy's sober."

The following remark will illustrate the abolition of Indiana, "I should be afraid to die worth en pounds, and the Slave not free"-this was made in my hearing, by a dear, devoted friend of the

Slave. He was a native of Virginia.
In taking subscriptions for establishing the paper; one of those poor things that "can't take care of themselves," took stock to the amount of

\$20, two others \$10 each.

1 think I never attended an anti-Slavery Con-3rd. Resolved, That he who lays aside his mornality to act the politician cannot be a good vention before when there was not, during some time of the meeting, a period that I should be 4th. Resolved, That, as prayer moves the arm pained to have a Slaveholder present; but there hat moves the world, we will endeavor to do all has been no time since I have been here, that I we can to sustain the Monthly Concert of Prayer would not be glad to have all the Slaveholders in or the enslaved.

5th. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the world present; I am sure that their hearts would have caught the blaze or freedom's fire, nom nation of Judge King for Governor, and that and kindled together with ours in a flame.

A few more such meetings, a few more such gatherings of true spirits, and the foundations of be required to call a Convention of the Liberty Slavery shall te moved, the pillars of their power shall be shaken-Truth and love-almighty truth County officers for the ensuing election. And, —omnipotent love—and Slavery shall retire like darkness before the sun—yes, let the pure and the -omnipotent love-and Slavery shall retire like mighty but gather in a few more such congregaions, and the Slaveholder, when he meets in convention, to prop up his tottering institution, will see not only "a storm gathering on the top of evetary, and forwarded to the Sentinel, the Gazette, ry northern mountain," but they may see the storms sweeping across the Western Prairies. rolling up the butling highlands, driving across the extended plain, and moving down in tornado error upon the devoted land of the oppressor.

Lest the Slaveholder should mistake this figurative language, we would inform him, that our friend is a non-resistant of the sttaitest sect. He means no other storm than the storm of truth.

Definitions.

Conscientiousness .- Payment of arrears by a delinquent subscriber.

THOUGHTFULNESS .- Paying for a newspaper in idvance.

Just .-- To pay the postage on all letters to a publisher.

ZEAL IN A GOOD CAUSE .- Getting new subscriers for an antislavery paper. DISAGREEABLE, ... While your printer stands at

your · lbow, in expectation of his pay, to open

your letters received by the morning's mail. and find ____nothing. Saving at the spiggot and letting out at the bung. -Stopping a good newspaper, and swilling tea and coffee.

For the Philanthronist

Consistency. I give you the following information, if you can make any use of it you are welcome, provided you make no allusion to individuals

Two weeks ago a whig Convention for this county (Preble) met ln Eaton, to nominate for Representative and other county officers. David Barnet an avowed Atheist and Anti-Abolitionist received the highest, though not a majority of the ve te of the conventionat the 1st. and 2nd. ballot. The vote finally resulted in the highest number being given for Newton Lash an avowed Deist and Anti-abolitionist.

Now in this Township (Israel) there are 175 or 200 voters members of the Associate Reformed Church and whices, and the Pastor of one of the congregations (the Rev. S. McCracken) is in the habit of publicly praying for our country that righteous men whose principles and practice is regulated by the word of God may be exa'ted to places of trust and authority and that the oppressed in our land be delivered from their oppressors and their woke broken, nor is this prayer confined to the public prayers of the Pastor, but is the daily prayer of many of his people, & of whom would have voted for the first named person had he received the vote of the convention, and 9-10ths. of whom will vote for the latter. Thus is consistency drowned by partyism. Yours with Respect.

FROM A SLAVE STATE .- Petitions against the annexation of Texas, signed by a large number of the most respectable citizens of Delaware. have been lately presented to Congress by members of the delegation from that State. One of them was signed by 140 citizens of Wilmington. It was laid on the table. From personal acquaintance I can testify that in Wilmington and other parts of Newcastle county. are some as true hearted abolitionists as can be found any where in the country. Many an adopted citizen of Canada could no doubt bear

been shown in their works .- Emau. We learn from Plymouth, that the cod and mackerel fishermen at that place have been unu-

testimony to their anti-slavery faith, as it has

One Dollar Subscription.

CASH PAYMENTS .- MONIES TO BE EXCLUSIVELY

	DEVOTED TO	PAYING	OFF THE DEBT O	E THE	
,	OHIO STAT	TE ANTI	-SLAVERY SOCIE	TY.	
,	G Bailey,	\$1 00	W Dearlove,	\$1	00
-	C Burnet	1 00	DT	1	00
3	1 Tipton	1 00	B Gilbert	1	00
-	Reuben Benedict	1 00	J Kitchen	1	00
	Eli Hiatt	1 00	M McMillan	1	00
	C Pyle	1 00	J France	1	00
	T Swavne	1 00	B Bateman	1	00
t	W O-borne	1 00	W D Pierce	1	00
	J Pierce	1 00	R Fletcher	1	00
	J Anderson	1 00	T Whinery	1	00
F	C Paist		R Laign	1	00
	A Mosher	1 00	J Pierce	1	00
е	J Allen	1 00	P Paxton	1	00
-	G Benett	1 00	T Shaw	- 1	00
-	J Vanmetre	1 00	G N Guthrie		00
	G Craig	1.00	D Fleming	1	00

Subscriptions of more than \$1.

AYMENTS TO EB MADE IMMEDIATELY, OR WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER THE TIME OF SUBSCRI-BING .- MONIES TO BE DEVOTED EXCLU-SIVELY TO PAYING OFF THE DEBT

OF THE	UHIO	ANTI-SLAVERI	
	Soc	HETY.	
G Bailey, pd	\$100	Mrs Garrard, pd \$	I
R E Price. pd	100	S A Alley, pu	
C Donaldson, pd	25	S P Chase	
E B Howells, pd	5	J H Sprar	
las Howarth, pd	10	B Bassett	
C Donaldson	25	A M Donaldson	3
w Donaldson	25	F Donaldson	
r Donaldson	5	Ashtabula co. A S Society	

moetry.

[For the Philanthropist. Dr. BAILEY:-Will you grant me a space in which his electioneering song in your late paper, appears to have been prostrated before the tempest of politics, which threatens to overwhelm almost all which is good and pure

AIR-THE GIRL I LEAVE BEHIND ME.

Let others sing of Leicester King. As fitted to rule o'er us, I grant him worth, but cannot bring My voice to join the chorus.

Man-worship is our people's bane; Shall non-resistants swell the train Of the wild sons of folly?

Shall he whose Father sends him forth, With this high errand given, To LIVE his will, while here on earth, As it is lived in Henven-

His task the human mind to raise From its debased condition,-Shall such be heard in venal praise Of chief or politician'

Alas! while prostrate, sick and sore, Humanity lies bleeding, That one who seemed to see before, New blind, the blind is leading.

Oh rouse thee, bard, shake off the scales, Which now obscure thy vision. Thy rhyming, party-seeking tales Excite the world's derision,

Of that blest cause of peace and love, The cause of non-resistance-And tempt the wavering still to rove From God and truth at distance.

To loftier themes attune thy lyre, When next we hear thee singing, Harmonious with the heavenly choir, In notes eternal ringing.

Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the Western Free Pro duce Association was held at Green Plain, Clark Co. Ohio, 11th of 8th mo. 1842.

After a season of silence, J. B. Blanchard of

Cincinnati, offered supplication to the throne of Grace. On motion, J. A. Shedd, of Dayton, and A. Allen, of Clin-

ton county, were chosen Vice Presidents; and Jonathan Swain of Indiana, and Mary Mather of Michigan, Secretaries.

The following Committees were then appointed:

One on Business—One on Resolutions—One on A letter from Dr. Brooke of Clinton County,

was read and referred to the committee on reso J. Blanchard then addressed the meeting in powerful and effective manner, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously a-

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Christian people unite their energies in every just and reasonable effort fathe abolition of oppression throughout the world. Thomas Maxwell then offered the following re

dopted.

solution, which was adopted. Resolved, That a committee of 15 be appointed to propose a time and place for holding the next anniversary of this Association.

A recess of 30 minutes was then taken. The meeting then convened, and the report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted. On motion of Benjamin Stanton, the proceedings of the Free Labor Convention held at Elk in

an able and eloquent manner, demonstrating that erally, and this assurance cheers us in all sorts of the slave power rules the land, and that slave labor circumstances. We are not doubtful either that sgraces free labor. The meeting then adjourned until 9 o'clock next

Sixth day morning Sth month 12th.

According to adjournment, the meeting assem-The minutes of yesterday were read and cor-

rected.

this subject. The following persons were appoin-Thomas Morris, Dr. G. Bailey, Dr. A. Brooke,

Mary R. Gilbert, John O. Wattles, B. Stanton, and keep within ourselves large sums which we Joseph A. Dugdale, Mary Mather, Mary Donald-now have to pay out. son and Samuel Brooke. Joseph A. Dugdale, Chairman of the Committee

on Resolutions, produced the following: This Convention is fully satisfied that slavery in our country is, in a great measure, supported and sustained by those who purchase and use the products of slave labor, and by thus purchasing, and constitute him our agent to rob our fellow beings of the just reward of their labor.

Resolved, Therefore, that to pay the slaveholder by purchasing the produce of the slave's toil involves us with the master in the guilt of slaveholding; and while we condemn the practice, we virtually condemn ourselves.

Resolved, That we believe it is a duty required of us by our Creator, and one which we owe to the suffering slave, and to a country to we all our word parts and the country to we all our word parts and the country to we all the country to the suffering slave,

and to our country to use all our moral, natural, and (so far

the existence of slavery in our land; and to refrain from the use of the products of slave labor, is not only our prisilege, but our duty, and one of the means by which we expect to accomplish what duty requires of us.

Resolved, That we will abstain as far as practicable, from the use of articles which are the product of slave labor, in our business and in our families; and that we will use all our influence to discourage the use of such articles by others; and while we are willing to extend the rights of hospitalily to the slaveholder, we will refrain from buying and selling, or exchanging commodities with him.

nospitality to the slaveholder, we will refrain from buying and selling, or exchanging commodities with him.

Resolved, That we are fully convinced that slavery is a sin and a wrong at all times, under all circumstances; and we know that it has no color of constitutional right, or law, to support it in our States; we will therefore at all times supply to the colored man the means of travelling through our states; if he is hungry we will give him bread to eat, if naked, we will clothe him, and if to speed him on his way he need further support, we will render it, believing it to be our distributions. e need further support, we will render it, believing se our duty to do unto him as we would desire he do unto us under like circumstances. And we will

[We believe the names of the above committee

Whereas the American Free Produce Associaand procure free labor goods through the same And whereas we believe strength would result to the cause, and time and expense be saved

by our co-operation with that association. Therefore, Resolved, That this Association become auxiliary to the American Free Labor Association.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of abstinence from slave labor productions, to organize in each county a Free Labor Society auxiliary to this.

Resolved, That we recommend to such Societies when formed, to appoint a financial agent, through whom they may communicate with the general agents of the American Association, for the purposes of procuring supplies of free labor goods. &c. abor goods, &c.
Resolved, That the executive committee of this Asso

Resolved, That the executive committee of this Asso-clation be authorized to appoint delegates to attend the An-niversary of the American Free Labor Association, to be held in Philadelphia in the 10th mo. next. Resolved, That the soliciting committee appointed at the convention at Elk in the 5th month last, (not having

Resolved, That the soliciting committee appointed at the convention at Elk in the 5th month last, (not having produced any report to this meeting.) be continued, to solicit loans or contributions, to be applied by the members of said committee within the limits of the neighborhoods or local societies where such funds may be raised. And that the said committee be requested to make a full report to our next Anniversary.

Resolved, That the members of the soliciting committee within their respective localities, shall have power to loan the money they may raise, to individuals or trading companies, as contemplated by the convention at Elk, or to local Free Labor Associations, to be used by agents appointed by such associations to procure the necessary supplies. By this last method, it is believed much may be done with little money in neighborhoods where free labor stores cannot be established; by sending on a bill of goods sufficient to satisfy their wants, or to the amount of their funds.

Resolved, That our corresponding secretary be directed to open a correspondence with the American Free Produce Association, giving them information of our becoming auxiliary thereto, and for the purpose of obtaining necessary information promotive of the interests of our cause. That he keep copies of such parts of the correspondence as may be done with the such features of the our cause.

information promotive of the interests of our cause. That he keep copies of such parts of the correspondence as may be deemed of public interest, and forward them to the Free Labor Advocate and Anti-Slavery Chronicle, for publication

The meeting then listened with much interest

to an eloquent address from John O. Wattles, on the subject of free labor. He concluded by offering the following resolution. Resolved. That while our hearts utter responses to the

Resolved, That while our hearts utter responses to the claims of universal humanity, and beat in sympathy with the suffering of all nations; we will extend our efforts to those within reach of our exertions, and so far as we may be able, afford them relief; by refusing longer to employ their oppressors, as our agents, thus perpetuating the evils we deplore, and thereby show by our actions that our words are words of innocence and honesty.

The above resolution was unanimously adop-The Committee appointed to propose a time and

place for holding our next Anniversary, offered the following: which was adopted.

Resolved, That the next Anniversary of this Associa-tion be held at Spiceland, Henry county, Indiana, on the third 5th day, [Thursday] in the 8th month, [August] 18-43; at 10 o'clock, A. M. The committee on nominations offered the fol-

owing report, which was adopted, and the persons named therein, were accordingly appointed. President, Wm. Beard; Vice Presidents, Walter Edgerton, Thomas Swayne and Christian Donldson; Recording Secretary, Jonathan Swain;-Home Corresponding Secretary, Joseph A. Dugdale; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Henry H. Way; Treasurer, Seth Hinshaw.

Executive Committee, Benjamin Stanton, Mary

Hockett, Eli Hiatt, Harriet T. Coleman, Betsy Stanton, Levi Coffin, Eli Osborn, Ruth Dugdale Levi Towns and Thomas Maxwell. WILLIAM BEARD, President.

JONATHAN SWAIN, Secretaries.

MARY MATHER, The West Roxbury Community.

[From a private letter from a gentleman who is a member of the community known as Rev. Mr. Ripley's at West Roxbury, Mass. we make the following extract. A full account of this community was published in The Tribune several month ago.]

REGOR FARM, August 2, 1642

BROOK FARM, August 3, 1642. Our confidence in our movement is increased the 5th month last, were read.

Thomas Morris then addressed the meeting in finitely nearer a true social state than Society genby every step we take. We know that we are incircumstances. We are not doubtful either that an outward life expressive purely of Holiness, Beauty, Heroism, can finally be attained, and thus our courage is fresh and hopeful. We number bout seventy souls, of whom some fifteen are associates, the remainder pupils, boarders, and associates, the remainder pupils, boarders, and comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells persons whose labor we are obliged to hire. We own two finished houses, hire another, and are ment. ilding two more. As soon as these are done. ten was appointed to address the friends of hu- we shall have not less than a hundred persons .manity throughout the world, on the subject of Our department of Education is fully organized an experienced person. the purchase and consumption of slave-grown produce, and to urge them to memorialize the governments claiming allegiance from them, upon cess. Herein, too, we think we have something hopes by strict attention to receive a continubetter than the ordinary, one-sided forcing meth-

better than the ordinary, one-sided forcing meth-od. We want mechanics. A shoemaker, a shoemaker, a blacksmith and a carpenter would serve us greatly,

We congratulate ourselves especially that our organization is not fixed and finished, but constantly tending toward something better. I am persuaded that our Association could not exist ong if it were not so. And here I fear that an Association on Fourier's system might suffer .we furnish a strong inducement for the continu-ance of slavery; and also by thus purchasing, we pay the master for holding and driving the slave every possible case. Still I desire to speak with great diffidence on this point, especially as my own experience shows me more and more the immense practical wisdom embodied in Fourier's plan .-Particularly, I see the advantages of a large edifice sufficient for all the operations of an Association over detached buildings. Our plan is to have one large building for a dining-hall and kicthen, and ta have the dwelling houses and other buildings separate. Perhaps a combination of both plans would be better than either. I should not willingly give up the simple beauties of cottage architecture for the palace of phalanx.

The greatest difficulty we find is, what you would expect, the want of money. This limits us in every way. To remedy this we rely upon the toil of our hands more than any thing else. This is no play, but toil indeed. By and by we hope

Adin Ballou's Community is going on well, as we hear. They lack the æsthetic features which a just state of society must wear. They are, moreover, a sect, and thus they cannot act universally, and will always embody certain vicious ten-

should do unto us under like circumstances. And we will do this in compliance with the commands of Divine truth, to entertain strangers; Bewray not him that wandereth.—
Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that is secaped from his master unto thee.

Resolved, That in view of the above facts, we proceed immediately and in good earnest, to put on foot a train of measures to result in the establishment of a wholesale free produce store in Cincinnati, to supply the western people with such articles to eat and to wear, as are entirely free from the blood and tears of the slave.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer together, and report through the Free Labor Advocate, and Philanthrepist, a probable plan by which capital sufficient for the above purpose may be obtained.

[We believe the names of the above committee of the slave that may be abtained.]

The impulses that move the heart of the age are

The impulses that move the heart of the age are were never put into our hands.—Eds.]

The business committee produced the following prophet the Future glimmers upon us. On all report, which was accepted, discussed and unanthe currents of the time clear or muddy as they may be, we are urged toward a larger Manhood than Man has yet conceived. The Kingdom of tion has taken efficient measures to procure the products of free labor, and have established ageneies in different parts of the country, to promote is descending into an inen. These attempts atthis object, and whereas we deem it unnecessary ter a perfect Society are plainly the most important this object, and whereas we deem it unnecessary is descending into all men. These attempts afto form a distinct and separate organization for the same purpose, in that the Western Free Proion can operate with the American, would destroy a tree by cutting off here and there a branch.

opy. Cincinnati, June, 1842. A Washingtonian of Worcester, thinks that the brewers spell the name of one of their drinks wrong—he thinks ales should be spelled ails—and so do we.

WAR AMONG THE INDIANS.—The Pasamaquod-dy Indiands beyond Eastport, Me., alarmed at the result of the treaty, have divided into two bodies. One takes sides with the English and the other the Americans. They have had two or three bloody fights in consequence, during which there have been two or three killed, and several wounded.

TARMS FOR SALE. A farm of 36 acres situated upon a road 7 miles from town, having 26 acres in tilage, a frame barn, a house with 3 rooms, 4 spring house, a spring, a garden with rasberry, currant and strawberry beds, and an orchard of apple, pear and peach trees. The land is good quality and level.

A good farm of 125 acres; located close to a turnpike road 23 miles from town, with 75 acres in cultivation, a new frame house with 6 roows and a cellar, a frame barn with sheds and cribs, a garden and an orchard of 2 to 3 acres, of apple trees, good kinds. The land is eligibly situated, and well irrigated with springs and a run.

A cheap farm of 440 acres, situated 54 miles from Cincinnatti, and nears county seat, having 150 acres in culture, an orchard of 200 grafted apple trees, a brick house 46 by 20ft, with rooms, a kitcheu and a cellar, also a stone spring house, a brick snoke house, and a barn 74 by 24ft. The soil is good quality, rolling but not broken. It is a good stock farm.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, THOMAS EMERY,

Apply to Estate and Money Agent, No 11 East 4th st. Aug. 21.

Information promotive of the interests of our cause. That he keep copies of such parts of the correspondence as may be deemed of public interest, and forward them to the Free Labor Advocate and Anti-Slavery Chronicle, for publication.

Resolved, That the members of this convention sustain the Free Labor Advocate, published at New Garden, Ia., balieving it to be an instrument of Great Good in its immediate neighborhood, and calculated to diffuse general information necessary to the great cause of abolition. It is now languishing for want of pecuniary means, and needs the sid of this convention, and that therefore we will now open a subscription for its relief.

In conformity with the above resolution, a subscription was opened, a considerable number of new subscribers and some donations, were obtained.

Aug. 21.

ROBE GIVEN AWAY.—No charge for Hutchers' FARMERS' ALMANAC for 1843, containing the housewile's manual of Cookery.—Over TWO HUNDRED Receipts in Cookery, Confectionary, &c.; to preserve and candy all sorts of fruit; to make all kinds of puddings, pies, cakes, &c. &c. &c., by a Western Lady.

This valuable Almanac to be given to all who purchase to the amnount of fifty cents from G. F. THOMAS & Co.

147 Main street, between Third and Fourth, opposite the Gazette office, Cincinnati, wholesale and retail agents for Doctor Peters' Pills, Sherman's Lozenges, Poor Man's Plaster; where can be obtained Medicated and Fancy Lozenges, of Eighty-Two Different Kinds.

FANCY LOZENGES. Sarsaparilla Pine Apple
Extra Peppermint
Star Peppermint
Plain Peppermint
Cinnamon
Almond Wintergreen Sassafras oneset

And a variety of other Lozenges, too numerous to mention

*** Sherman's Lozenge Warehouse, 147 Main street
Cincinnati. 6-tf

THE STATE OF OHIO
HAMILTON COUNTY
LL persons interested will the notice that on the 29th day of June, 1842, Catharine Doran sued out of The Superior Court of Cincinnati, within and for said County, against Sylvia Keelon, a writ of Domestic Attachment in assumpsit, for the sum of one hundred and thirty one doilars and sixty five cents; which writ has been duly returned "Executed."
(Attest) DAN'L GANO, Clerk, S. C. C. Cincinnati July 11th, 1842.

Bryant & Chapin, Esq'rs. Att'ys.

HE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172

200 Reams doub. med. Fine S. royal 100 Fine med. Imperial. Ruled cap and post. 200

Plai do Wrapping paper as'd 100 Gro. Bonnet boards.

JAMES H. SPEER.

graziers and drovers to call at his farm one mile west of Columbus on the National Road, and examine his Durham Stock. Having incurred great expense in procuring the best imported cattle, and having for several years, paid strict attention to the improvement of his stock, he is now prepared to please the most fastidious. He offers for sale, at low prices, fifty half-bred and fifty thorough bred heifers and cows, and a large number of young bulls. He is prepared, also, to sell or purchase mules from one to three years old. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT. Franklinton, July, 1842.

MANSION HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE CINCINNATI. THE subscriber respectfully informs Merchants Traders, and Travelers generally of the Miami Valley and its vicinity, that he still con-tinues at the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where h be happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having

an extensive stable, which is under the care of very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and

Board \$1 per day. ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and send bills to Mansion House.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL. Temperance House. OSIAH GRANT solicits the patronage of the friends of temperance, at his Temperance House, Mt Pleasant, Hamilton county, O. 2-tf

To Housekeepers.

NEW LINEN GOODS, just received from Auction.
4-4 Housewife Irish Linen, superior make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings. Damask Table Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be writes. ment of DRY GOOD sold at low prices. CHARLES WISE,
N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada.

JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKERAND UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and North streets, Cincinnait, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the

public patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand, coffins of every description, shrouds, caps, and plates neatly engraved.
Also, Hearses and Carriages of the ver best uality, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at any of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all August 6, 1842.

H. WALLBRIDGE. BOARDING HOUSE, North side of Third stree

July 9th 1842.

Notice---Milk---Milk.

E are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this city with milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names to the office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. MERRELL, N. H. MERRELL. **PROSPECTUS**

OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE PHILANTHROPIST. The Subscriber, having became the proprietor of the Philanthropist, solicits the patronage of the friends of FREE DISCUSSION.

DISCUSSION.

No change will be made in the general character of the Philanthropist, except that, to accommodate those who take no other paper, more attention will be paid to its agricultural news and commercial departments. A price current of the Cincinnati market, and a bank note list, will be given in each number.

The editorial department will remain as usual under my control.

control.
TERMS—\$2.00 per annum, in advance; \$2,50, if payment be delayed more than six months. To encourage subscription by clubs, twenty copies will be sent to one address for \$30,00, paidin advance. Any individual procuring ten responsible subscribers shall be entitled to one copy.

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